

WOMAN

Takes the Stand in Smoot Case.

ENTERED PLURAL MARRIAGE SINCE 1890

But Later Mrs. Kennedy Left Her Husband.

THEN MARRIED AN EPISCOPALIAN

Witness Declared She Is Still a Mor- mon, Though Not a Very Good One.

Washington, March 8.—Before the Smoot senate committee this morning Mrs. Clara Kennedy was the first witness. The only matter of importance brought out was that the minister who married her in Mexico did not know she was a plural wife and that Mormon Elder Teasdale had refused to officiate because it was contrary to the law.

With President Smith of the Mormon church again on the stand for the defense, the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened before the senate committee on privileges and elections.

A futile effort by President Brigham Young in 1878 to have Bishop Jacob W. Weyer removed from the leadership of ward was related by Mr. Smith to show that the presidency does not exercise power over the wishes of the people and that the members of the church by the freedom of their vote in reality form the power of government. Several other like instances were related for the same general purpose.

Both the prosecution and the defense announced that they were through with Mr. Smith for the present, but before he was allowed to leave the stand Chairman Burrows inquired, "How many children have you now, Mr. Smith?"

"Forty-two," was the answer; "twenty-one boys and twenty-one girls, and I am proud of every one of them."

The prosecution called to the stand Mrs. Clara Mabel Kennedy, of Sevier county, Utah, who testified to having been married into a plural family since the manifesto of 1890.

Her parents were Mormons and she was brought up in that faith and had been taught the propriety of the plural marriage, and in fact never had known any different life until after her marriage.

The family moved to Diaz, Mexico, when she was about 4 years old, where she lived until she was 17 years old, when she was married to James Francis Johnson who already had one wife.

Mrs. Kennedy said she met the first wife and they had "a slight interview about going into the family as a second wife." The first wife gave her consent to the arrangement.

"Where were you married?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"At the home of A. C. McDonald, the counselor to the first president of the state" (meaning the Mormon state), said the witness.

"When?"

"May 19, 1896."

"Who married you?"

"Brother Young."

"Do you mean Brigham Young, the apostle?"

"Yes, sir."

Mrs. Kennedy said she lived with Mr. Johnson about five years, part of the time in the same house with his first wife and part of the time away from Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

She separated from Mr. Johnson at the end of five years, and about a year after that married Mr. Kennedy, by whom she has two children.

Her present husband is an Episcopalian, but she remains in the Mormon church.

Senator Foraker questioned the witnesses in regard to the ceremony uniting her to Johnson. She said she could not remember much about it, except

that there were present Mr. Johnson, Brother Young and Mr. McDonald. There was no prayer, she said, but she remembered that she stood up and answered yes to the questions that were asked her.

"Why did you separate from your husband?" Senator Foraker asked.

"Well, I could not stand the pressure any longer," she replied.

"What do you mean by 'could not stand the pressure'?" asked Chairman Burrows. "Were you not treated right?"

"No, sir; I was not," she said.

"Would you have stayed if you had been treated right? It was not because you were opposed to Mormonism?" was asked.

"I am a Mormon still," she said, "though I am not a very good one."

Senator Hoar asked the witness if she had received any form of marriage certificate from Apostle Young, and she replied that she had not.

Mr. Worthington asked the witness if she knew whether her first husband was living or dead, and was informed that she knew nothing about him, and had not heard of him since their separation.

The witness became confused several times under cross-examination and made some contradictory statements, which, for the most part, she corrected later when her attention was called to them by the attorney for the prosecution.

TRIAL

Of Jim Gillespie is Postponed

UNTIL FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, AT RISING SUN.

Few Spectators in Court This Morning.

PRISONER MUCH DISAPPOINTED,

As He Wanted Trial to Proceed at Once—The Present Bonds of Others Continued.

Rising Sun, Ind., March 8.—The case of James Gillespie, accused of the murder of his twin sister, was today continued to the next term of court, which will begin at the first Monday in May.

Not over fifty spectators were present in court today when the Gillespie murder case was called. There seemed to be a lack of interest when the general impression went abroad that the case would probably be continued.

Judge Downey at once rendered his decision in the matter of the plea in abatement, to which the prosecution demurred Monday. He sustained the demurrer and the plea in abatement was knocked out, thus putting James Gillespie and the others on their defense. In this opinion Judge Downey declared that the abatement plea was an attack on the grand jury which he said was a part of the judiciary.

Following the decision, Attorney Griffith for the defense, moved to quash all the indictments, which was overruled. Griffith then announced that the condition of Attorney J. B. Coles for the defense who is ill, is improving and he asked for a continuance until the next term of court, which was not opposed by the prosecution.

Jim Gillespie was taken into court and the announcement was made that the other cases were also continued. He looked disappointed and on the way back to the jail said he was disappointed at not being tried at this term. The present bonds of Myron Barbour, his wife Carrie, and Mrs. Della Seward, who were indicted as accessories, were continued in force.

TOLEDO

Mayor Samuel Jones Arg- ues Against Capital Punishment.

Columbus, O., March 8.—Golden Rule Jones of Toledo addressed the House committee on prison and prison reforms today in favor of the Jones bill to abolish capital punishment. He said other countries which had abolished capital punishment had fewer murders than the United States. Other states such as Michigan, Maine and Kansas, where capital punishment was not in vogue, had fewer murders than others. "If you are going to kill them, let it be done in an expeditious way as it was done at Springfield. This will prevent weeks of torture while awaiting the electric chair."

WORK

On New York Buildings Stopped by Big Strike Today.

New York, March 8.—Work on all buildings now being erected in this city is at a standstill today due to the strike of six thousand building laborers who rebelled against the action of the mason builders association. The bosses had put them on a new wage scale which called for a ten hour work day without an increase in pay. Many thousand brick laborers and other skilled workers are thrown out of employment by the strike.

NO DANGER AT WHEELING. Wheeling, W. Va., March 8.—The flood danger here is practically past.

PEOPLE ENDORSE THE MOB'S ACTION

Springfield, O., March 8.—(Bulletin.)—Mayor Rowles, Chief of Police O'Brien and Former Mayor Burnett, of the board of public service, held a long consultation today, and at the conclusion made a statement to the effect that the sentiment among the white people being practically unanimous in endorsing the action of the mob, no attempt at prosecution would be made from their standpoint, although the affair might be taken before the grand jury by County Prosecutor McGrew.

POLYGAMY

Is Increasing According to Senator Du-
bois, Who Appeals to Figures
Shown by Census.

Washington, March 8.—With President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon church, again on the stand for the defense the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened before the Senate committee on privileges and elections. Senator Dubois put into the record the census figures for Utah, taken in 1890, to show that instead of only 3 or 4 per cent in polygamy, as Mr. Smith had said, in reality there were about 23 1/2 per cent of the Mormon population of polygamists who were living in a state of polygamy in 1890. Senator Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890.

NO FLOOD DANGER. Trenton, N. J., March 8.—The Dela- ware river has fallen some 20 feet since 5 o'clock this morning, and there is no flood danger now.

A NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN OHIO.

Springfield Mob Battered in Jail Door and After Shooting Slayer of Policeman Hanged Him To Telegraph Pole—Wild Scenes in This Ohio City Late Monday Night When Richard Dickerson Was Killed by a Mob.

Springfield, O., March 8.—(Bulletin.)—Judge Mower, of the common pleas court, said this morning that the lynching of Dickerson was a deep disgrace to the county and that the matter would be at once laid before the grand jury.

Springfield, O., March 8.—The body of Richard Dickerson, who was lynched late last night, remained suspended about four hours. It was finally cut down and taken to an undertaking establishment. The remains will be shipped to Cincinnati, Ky., Dickerson's former home, for burial. There were about 25 revolvers in the crowd that lynched Dickerson and some of these were passed around. When one man had taken a shot at the swinging body he would coolly pass the weapon on to his neighbor, and thus one revolver would accommodate four or five people. Everything is quiet this morning.

Springfield, O., March 8.—A mob of more than a thousand men battered down the doors of the county jail here last night and lynched the negro, Richard Dixon, who fatally shot Police Sergeant Charles Collins Sunday night, after dangerously wounding a colored woman. The negro was taken into the jail yard and shot to death. The body was then taken to the corner of Main street and Fountain avenue and hung to a telegraph pole, where the mob spent half an hour or more riding the remains by a furious firing from several hundred revolvers.

Collins died at noon Monday and talk of lynching at once became rife. Early in the evening a crowd began to gather about the jail, gaining rapidly in size. Several demonstrations were made against the jail, but without effect, and finally the mob appeared to disperse.

The attack was suddenly renewed, the jail doors gave way under the fierce assault of a battering ram, and the mob burst into the jail, completely overwhelming the sheriff and his men, who were unable to offer any effective resistance. None of the officers or members of the mob were injured in the attack.

It was the general feeling that a trial would only result in an insuffi-

cient sentence and talk of a mob was frequently heard before supper.

Nothing was thought of it by the officers until as late as 7:30, when a group of boys gathered in front of the jail. This group was augmented by a few men, and by 8 o'clock 300 men had congregated about the jail yard and steps. It was known that only a leader was wanted to start the assault, but no one assumed the responsibility.

At one time the iron bar at the east entrance was removed and the door partly opened. The policemen on the inside promptly opened the door and pulled the two nearest men inside. This ended all active attempts to break the door until nearly 11 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock the negro, Richard Dixon, was taken from the jail and shot to death in the jail yard and the body was taken from there to the corner of Main street and Fountain avenue and hung to a telegraph pole, where the mob spent the next half hour riding the body with bullets from several hundred revolvers.

The mob forced an entrance to the jail by butting in the east door with a railroad iron. At 1:30 o'clock the mob melted rapidly as it was the general opinion that no more attempts would be made to force an entrance. Small groups of men, however, could be seen in the shadows of the court house, two adjacent livery tables and several dwelling houses. At 10:45 the police were satisfied the mob was not there, and they, with other officials and newspaper men, passed freely in and out of the jail.

Shortly before 1 o'clock a diversion was made by a small crowd moving from the east side of the jail to the south entrance. The police followed and a bluff was made of forcing them off the steps leading up to the entrance. The crowd growing while the police were busy at this time kept shouting "Hold the police!" "Lynch the negro!" "Smash the nigger!" were many of the cries. At this time the party with the heavy railroad iron was waiting at the east door which shortly yielded to the battering ram, as did the inner lattice iron doors. The mob then surged through the east door, over the sheriff, monkey and handful

of deputies and began the assault on the iron turnstile, leading to the cells. The police from the south door were called inside to keep the mob from the cells and in five minutes the south door had shared the fate of the east one.

In an incredibly short time the jail was filled by a determined mob of 250 men, with all the entrances and yard gates blocked by fully 1,500 men, thus making it impossible for the militia to have prevented access to the jail. The heavy iron partition resisted the mob effectively until coal chisels and sledge hammers arrived, which were only two or three minutes later in arriving. The padlock to the turnstile was broken and resistance was useless, and to avoid the killing of innocent prisoners, the authorities consented to the demand of the mob for the right man.

He was dragged from his cell to the jail door and thence down the stone steps to a paved court in the jail yard. Fearing an attempt on the part of the police to rescue him, the leaders formed a hollow square. Some one knocked the negro to the ground and those next to him fell back four or five feet. Nine shots were fired into his prostrate body, and satisfied that he was dead, a dozen men grabbed the lifeless body, and with a triumphant cheer the mob surged into Columbia street and marched to Fountain avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares in the town. From here they marched to the intersection of Main street and a rope was tied around Dixon's neck.

Two men climbed the pole and threw the rope over the topmost cross-arm and drew the body about eighteen feet above the street. They then descended and their work was greeted with a cheer. The fusillade then began and for thirty minutes the body was kept swaying back and forth from the force of the rain of bullets which was poured in on it. Frequently the arms would fly up convulsively when a missile was struck and the mob went fairly wild with delight. Throughout it all perfect good order was maintained and every one seemed in the best of humor, joking with his nearest neighbor while reloading his revolver.

REPORT

Showing Far Reaching Effect of the Big Coal Strike.

Washington, March 8.—The United States geological survey today issued a report on the "coal production of 1902," which shows the far reaching effects of the strike that paralyzed the industry in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and West Virginia. The troubles in the anthracite district threw 145,000 men out of work for 93 days, and lost the working men \$35,000,000 in wages. The West Virginia strike caused a loss of 1,362,084 working days to the miners, and the Michigan tie up resulted in a shrinkage of about 25 per cent of state's coal production for year.

NO STRIKE

So Says Patrick Dolan— Mr. Mitchel Also Interviewed.

Columbus, March 8.—Secretary Savage of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, today predicted that there will be no strike of miners. He says they will vote March 15 to accept five cents per ton reduction demanded by the operators.

Indianapolis, March 8.—Patrick Dolan of the Pittsburgh miners said: "The action of the conference places the chance of a strike beyond a possibility. There will be no strike of the bituminous miners." President John Mitchell of the miners said: "I cannot predict what the outcome

of the vote will be. I do not wish to influence the membership now. All I wish to say is that the membership of the organization in the states whose contracts expire April 1 will be free to vote their sentiments and those sentiments will be carefully canvassed and the majority shall rule."

HALF MILLION LOSS.

Allentown, Pa., March 8.—Half a million dollars will not cover the damage done in this section by the flood, one of the worst experienced in fifty years. The flood raged for only 12 hours, but in that time it inundated no less than forty distinct plants along the Lehigh, Little Lehigh and Jordan rivers in this city alone, throwing out of employment temporarily no less than 15,000 people.

IN THE HOUSE TODAY.

Washington, March 8.—When the House met today Speaker Cannon ruled that the House confers on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill have overstepped their authority by placing new water in the bill, allowing government carriages to assist secretaries of departments. The bill was sent back for conference.

Chicago, March 8.—Fire that threatened to destroy the office block from Franklin street to Fifth avenue, on the north side of Madison street, broke out this morning in the building of the Western Salvage Wrecking company, causing a loss of \$150,000.

WRECK

On Queen & Crescent Today

CAUSED DEATH OF SEVERAL PEOPLE NEAR MERIDAN

Limited Train Going at Rate of 60 Miles

CRASHED INTO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Several of the Cars Took Fire and Mail Clerks Were Cremated on the Train.

Birmingham, Ala., March 8.—The southbound limited express train No. 10 on the Queen and Crescent road from Cincinnati, while running 60 miles an hour, collided head on at six o'clock this morning with a northbound Southern Railway freight 17 miles north of Meridan, Miss. The known dead are: Engineer Pat H. Larkin and Fireman Henry Banks, of the limited train; Mail Clerks Reuben Riggs and D. D. Nicholson, cremated in their car; Baggage-master J. P. Hinds and a mail weigher whose name is unknown, missing, and supposed to be dead.

Engineer Case, of the freight, and the fireman whose name is unknown, are reported to be fatally hurt. The mail car, baggage car and coach of the limited train burned, also the entire freight train. So far as known no passengers were killed. At this hour, 11:30 a. m., the exact number of dead and injured is not positively known.

Pool Selling Bill.

Columbus, O., March 8.—The prospects are bright for the passage of the pool selling bill introduced in Cincinnati of Cleveland. The judiciary committee of the House has decided to report the bill for passage. It bars all pool rooms aside from those which are operated at the track during the race meetings.

FIVE SUICIDES.

Berlin, March 8.—Lieutenant Becke, retired, his wife and daughter and two sons, all of whom lived together in a fashionable villa, were found dead from poison in their home today. An unsatisfactory state of family affairs is believed to have driven the family to suicide.

CZAR

Is Anxious for Peace Claimed in London

BUT A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL TO- DAY DECLARED

That Japan Must First be Whip- ped on Land.

PORT ARTHUR IS QUIET TODAY

Russians Say They Are Not Worrying About the Vladivostok Squadron —Day's War News

London, March 8.—Czar Nicholas of Russia, worn out by Russian unpreparedness and Japanese successes, is anxious for peace. Such is the tenor of reports today and the information, surprising as it is, is gaining credence in some quarters.

The information that the Czar wants peace comes from various sources. It is said that Russia would be willing to refer the whole dispute to The Hague tribunal.

"I understand," wires the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post, "that very important negotiations are in progress which give hope of a settlement of the Manchurian question as between Russia and the powers, whatever the result of the war."

REPORT IS DISCREDITED.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Your correspondent today interviewed a prominent official on the report that Russia wished mediation in her war with Japan. He said the project was preposterous and would continue so until a brilliant success had been obtained by Russia to retrieve her losses on the sea. Efforts now, he said, will be concentrated on the army for a sweeping victory on land. This is considered imperative.

PORT ARTHUR QUIET.

Port Arthur, March 8.—Admiral Makaroff, who will take charge of the squadron here temporarily, arrived at Dalny yesterday. He is expected at Port Arthur today. Complete tranquility prevails in the districts about here. Nothing can be seen of the enemy.

NO SECOND BOMBARDMENT.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Advices from Vladivostok today say the Japanese fleet merely maneuvered Monday and that no bombardment occurred, as reported in Paris. The impression here is that the Japanese desire repossession of Saghalien Island, ceded to Russia. The fisheries of that island are important to the food supply of Northern Japan.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET.

Paris, March 8.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says little fear is entertained there regarding the safety of the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

JAPS TRY AGAIN.

London, March 8.—The Exchange Telegraph company's Paris correspondent wires today that a report has reached there that the Japanese have made another attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur by sinking coasting ships. Details of the attempt are wanting in the report.

PEOPLE SUFFERING

Berlin, March 8.—A dispatch which reached here today reported appalling sufferings by five thousand refugees from Port Arthur and Vladivostok and other towns in Manchuria and Siberia. The refugees, who are mostly women and children, are on their journey westward, shunted into siding for days at a time, to enable transport trains to pass eastward. They are without food and have no facilities for keeping themselves warm.

RIVER OVER BANKS.

Pittston, Pa., March 8.—The Susquehanna river is over its bank at West Pittston. River street is flooded for five blocks.

Woman's Ills

How rare a thing to find a woman who is perfectly healthy. Fully seventy per cent. of the sex suffers from ailments which often render life a burden. These ailments cause nervousness, irritability, melancholia, hysteria, etc. They entirely unfit a woman for life's work and deprive her of most of its joys.

AUNT DINAH'S OLD VIRGINIA Herb Tea

WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD.

Those suffering with disordered menstruation, female weakness, prolapsus, etc., will find immediate relief from the use of Aunt Dinah's Old Virginia Herb Tea and in the majority of cases it will bring about a complete cure. It is a positive cure for chronic constipation, sick headache and indigestion. In case of nervousness and sleeplessness this tea will be found indeed a boon. It has a soothing and quieting effect on the nerves and invariably induces sound, refreshing sleep. A cupful at bed-time is all that is necessary to make a woman well and keep her well.

Mayesville, S. C., Dec. 8, 1902.
Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.
Two years ago I suffered with female complaint and used your Aunt Dinah's Old Virginia Herb Tea with great success. I have just been easily it again and I feel much younger and stronger. If every woman could know the relief she would experience by using your Herb Tea she would never be without it. It is a most wonderful remedy and I take pleasure in recommending it to any lady who is suffering with female troubles.
Miss C. L. CAMPBELL.

Now, Lee County, Ark., Dec. 1, 1902.
Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.
I am greatly pleased with your Aunt Dinah's Old Virginia Herb Tea. Indeed I think there is nothing like it for headache and stomach trouble and I find it exceedingly good for clearing the complexion. I would not be without it. Yours truly,
Miss Neta McConnell.

Prepared by Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago. Price, 25c.

HAMLINS COUGH BALSAM

Heals the Lungs. Wards Off Consumption. 25c. and 50c.

HAMLINS BLOOD & LIVER PILLS

Regulate the Liver. Cleanse the System. 25c.

FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY

E. T. JOHNSON, A. F. CRAYTON
and HALL'S DRUG STORE.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

PAN HANDLE.

Colonist Tickets to the West and Southwest—March 1st and 15th special one way second class colonist tickets to Oklahoma and Indian territories, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. Ask the nearest Ticket Agent of those lines for particulars.

Home Seekers' Excursions to West, Northwest, South and Southwest. For full information about Home-Seekers' excursion fares to points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest, apply to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Lines.

Colonist Tickets to West and Northwest—One way second class colonist tickets to California the North Pacific Coast, Montana and Idaho will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines from March 1st to April 30th inclusive. For particulars apply to nearest Ticket Agent of those lines.

Greatest Buildings Ever Erected.

One covering 23 acres, are features of St. Louis Exposition! Ready April 20. Pennsylvania Lines—shortest World's Fair route. "Look at the Map!"

Now is the Time to Visit Hot Springs, Arkansas, via the Iron Mountain Route.

The season at the Great National Health and Pleasure Resort is now in full blast. Climate unsurpassed. Hot Springs Special leaves St. Louis daily at 8:20 p. m., making the run in less than twelve hours. Three other fast daily trains. Handsome descriptive literature can be obtained free by calling on, or addressing A. A. Gallagher, D. P. A., No. 419 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Co.

The "True Southern Route" to California is via the Iron Mountain Route, the only line running Pullman Drawing Room and Tourist Sleepers from St. Louis without change to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Quick time and up-to-date service, dining cars, meals a la carte.

Low rates in effect after March 1st, 1904, to California and intermediate points.

Round trip Home-Seekers' and one-way Colonist rates to the West and Southwest at greatly reduced rates, effective first and third Tuesdays of each month. Information cheerfully furnished. Call on or address, A. A. Gallagher, D. P. A., 119 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

Usual Low Rates.

In effect by the Missouri Pacific Railway, February 16, March 1 and 15, only \$6.50 for second class tickets, St. Louis to all points in Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

By the Iron Mountain route, only \$10 from St. Louis to all points in Texas, east of Amarillo. Ft. Worth, Abilene, San Antonio, Alice and Galveston. Also to certain points in Louisiana.

Home-Seekers' round trip good for twenty-one days to return, liberal layovers on going trip, only \$15.

Rates to intermediate points on direct line not to be higher.

Call on or address, A. A. Gallagher, D. P. A., No. 419 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

JAPAN AS A CIVILIZER.

What One Writer Claims That She Has Accomplished.

COURTESY PERVADES ALL CLASSES

General Patriotism Deemed the Country's Greatest Military Advantage Over Other Nations—Fighting Always Regarded a Pleasure as Well as a Duty—Love of Art Manifested by Rich and Poor.

The extraordinary aggressiveness, pluck and astuteness displayed by the Japanese in the opening of their war with Russia can have astonished only those who are not familiar with their history, says an editorial writer in the New York Post. Unlike the Chinese, who despise militarism, the Japanese have always been what Will Adams, the first Englishman who ever lived among them, found them to be early in the seventeenth century. "Courteous above measure and valiant in war," they have always looked on fighting as a pleasure as well as a duty, and so highly was the life militant esteemed that up to half a century ago soldier and gentleman were convertible terms, and the peasantry were not considered sufficiently elevated to participate in war. Professor Chamberlain of the University of Tokyo calls attention to the minutiae into which the government has gone to foster the military spirit and raise the army to the highest point of perfection. Even books of war songs have been officially composed and included in the course of instruction, and the professor expresses his admiration of the manner in which the military drill imposed on all government schools has been responded to by the scholars. "Even little mites of boys," he adds, "bear the flag stoutly, march miles in the blazing sun and altogether carry themselves so as to show that an enemy attempting to land on these shores must count not only with every able-bodied man, but with every child, throughout the empire."

Only half a century has elapsed since Commodore Perry opened Japan to the world after its several centuries of absolute seclusion. In that half a hundred years the Japanese can justly claim that they have made as much advance in the arts of war and peace alike as Europe made in half a thousand years. Nothing interested them more than our methods of warfare. They essayed these in the Satsuma rebellion of 1877 and proved that they had mastered them by their brilliant exploits during the war with China.

Apart from their inherited pluck and warlike spirit, the greatest military advantage Japan has over most if not all other nations is the genuine patriotism just referred to. After teaching in Japan for some years Mr. Lafcadio Hearn wrote: "Ask a class of Japanese students—young students of fourteen to sixteen—to tell their dearest wishes, and if they have confidence in the questioner perhaps nine out of ten will answer, 'To die for his majesty, our emperor.' And the wish soars from the heart pure as any wish for martyrdom ever born."

But while the Japanese can teach us sincere patriotism and other virtues necessary in war time, there are also important lessons to be learned from the qualities displayed by them in times of peace. The average American is still too apt to look on the Japanese as half civilized Asiatics, but it is well to bear in mind that, as Captain Brinkley puts it, the progenitors of these people wore silks and had reached a high degree of refinement in their general mode of life at a time when our own European ancestors dressed in untanned skins and fed upon acorns. One result of this antiquity of their civilization is that it has become a matter of inheritance. The children are born refined. They come into the world, as Miss Bacon has remarked, "with little of the savagery and barbarian bad manners that distinguish children in this country."

What makes Japan particularly valuable as an exemplar for us is that the virtues in which it specially excels are precisely those we most lack and need. Among our most unpleasant traits are the worship and display of wealth, the lack of general courtesy, the insensibility to the charms of art, the feverish absorption in needless work and the consequent inability to enjoy elegant leisure. A Japanese does not consider himself better than others because he is richer, or if he does, he is too polite to show it in his conduct. There is no servant question in Japan because the mistress never tries to make the maid feel as if she were an inferior being. Courtesy pervades all classes, and one never meets with that offensive rudeness by which some in this country fancy they prove their independence and equality. The love of art also pervades all classes in Japan. The amusements of the laboring classes are resthetic and idealistic enough to please a Macdonell, while those of the corresponding classes in America are too often hopelessly vulgar, and while quite as strenuous in work and war as we are, they also see the necessity of systematic recreation and do not make the mistake, as we do, of postponing all social and theatrical pleasures to a late hour in the evening, when nearly everybody is too tired to enjoy anything but sleep. The Japanese, in short, have never regarded the machinery of society as more important than the individual. They have avoided the almost universal war of classes by making daily intercourse gracious by courtesy for all. The result has been that the chivalric patriotism of the Samurai exists in every peasant and shopkeeper, while their highly elaborate social order permits a genuine simplicity of life which western nations seek for in vain.



VICE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF, THE RUSSIAN "ICE BREAKER."

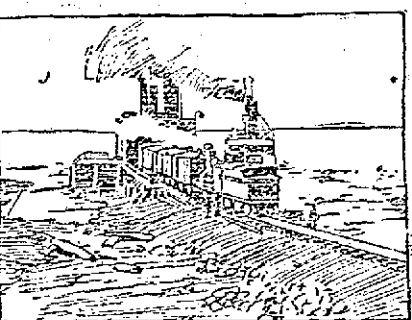
Makaroff, Russia's new naval commander at Port Arthur, is a scientist, polar explorer and torpedo expert. A few years ago he attempted to reach the north pole by smashing the ice with his great ice breaking steamer Ermak. Similar steamers built from Makaroff's plans have been of great value in keeping northern Russian ports free from ice.

GREAT LAKE BAIKAL

THE HOLY SEA WHICH BREAKS THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

How It Increases Russia's Difficulties in Sending Troops to the Far East—Czar's Soldiers Not Likely to Starve in Manchuria.

Lake Baikal, the holy sea, is the cause of much trouble and vexation to the Russians in the transportation of troops, stores and munitions of war to the sea of war in Manchuria. This great body of water is situated in southeast Siberia on the line of the Transsiberian railroad, about 3,500 miles from Moscow and 1,500 from Vladivostok, and makes a break thirty-seven miles wide in the road. Baikal is one of the largest lakes of



FERRYING TRAINS OVER LAKE BAIKAL IN SUMMER.

fresh water in the world and is the largest on the Asiatic continent. It is 390 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide. A line of road is being constructed around the southern shore of the lake, but because of the mountainous character of the shore and the great distance to be covered it is not likely to be completed in time to be of service during the present war. Now the road ends on one

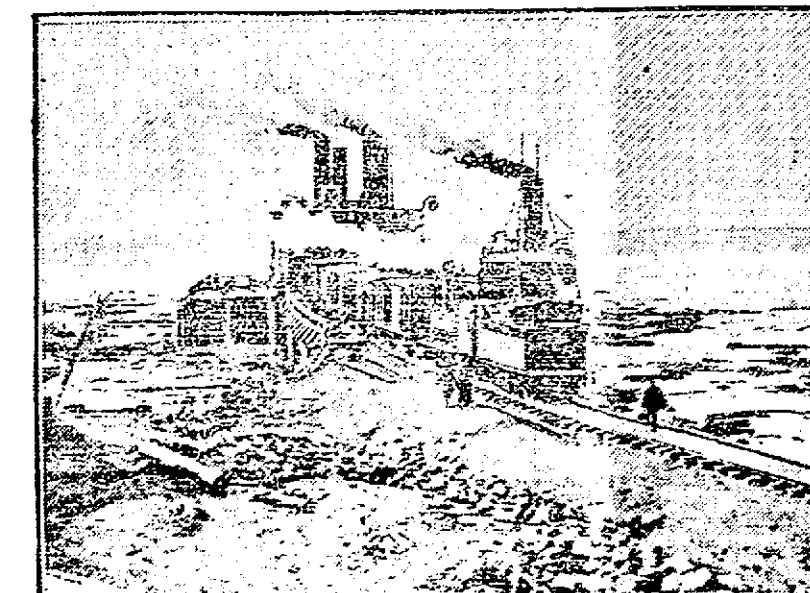
shore of the lake and begins again on the opposite shore.

In summer, when the lake is free from ice, huge ferryboats transport the trains across the lake without much loss of time and without breaking cargo. At present the ice on the surface of the lake is from four to nine feet in thickness, and even ice breakers do not avail to keep a waterway open. Rafts have been laid on the ice, and trains are run over them, but it is slow and even dangerous work, big crevasses opening with little warning. When a crevasse appears, passage is delayed until the ice freezes firm enough to bear the weight of the train.

Besides the trains, sledges are also



RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MURKIN. Being used to move men and military stores across the gap in the road. This necessitates the breaking of cargo and its rehandling on both shores of the lake, causing serious delay in the eastward movement of the czar's re-



LAKE BAIKAL AND THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Lake Baikal, the "holy sea" of Siberia, is a serious embarrassment to Russia just now. It cuts the Transsiberian railroad in two, and the thirty-seven mile gap caused by the lake is crossed in summer by great ferryboats which carry an entire train. Troops are now crossing on the ice.

enforcing army. With the approach of spring and the melting of the ice the difficulty will be even more serious. The ice softens in the center of the lake first, while that at the shores still remains firm. When this condition prevails, nothing can be moved, and the tie-up is complete. It is expected that the ice breakers will be set to work about the end of March.

While Russia is handicapped in sending supplies to her troops in Manchuria, she is not without resources in that province of China. Manchuria is a fine wheat growing country, and since Russia secured a foothold there the yield has greatly increased. In fact during the summer of 1903 the troops were employed in the fields planting and harvesting, and it is believed that Alexeeff has immense stores of grain at his disposal, although there may be a scarcity of meat, which forms an important part of the Russian soldier's ration.

The production of wheat and flour is a business with which the Russians are perfectly familiar, and during the past three years they have made the most of their opportunities. Harbin, the present center of the flouring mill industry, is situated in the heart of the valley of the Sungari, on the banks of that stream, where it has the advantage of water transportation from the wheat fields. In 1900 the place did not contain a single flour mill, but today ten mills are in operation, with a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour. On the Chinese Eastern railway, 150 miles south of Harbin, there is a modern flour mill producing 150 barrels a day. At Kirin there is another of the same capacity. At Mukden there is a new mill, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day, and there is still another at Port Arthur, with a daily capacity of 150 barrels. So it would seem that the soldiers of the czar will at least get bread enough to eat.

Ahead of the Game.

"The man who is two weeks behind in his board," remarked the observer of events and things, "generally considers that he is just that much ahead."—Yonkers Statesman.

PRAIRIE DOG PEST SOLUTION

Kansas Bank Commissioner Says They Are Being Killed For Food.

Morton Albaugh, state bank commissioner of Kansas, brought to Topeka the other day a remarkable story of a new method of solving the prairie dog problem, says a Topeka dispatch. Millions of these rodents have made farming almost a losing industry in some western states for years, and now, Mr. Albaugh says, western Kansas farmers have discovered that their meat is of a better flavor than the grass fattened steer. He says:

"Sportsmen are daily scouring the country in search of the little animals and, armed with guns, dogs and spades, are slaying thousands and bringing them into the towns for meat. The animals are eagerly purchased and are used for food to such an extent that they have just about become the sole meat diet of the country, and pork and beef are drugs on the market. Many farmers now refuse to permit hunters to come on to their farms, where before this discovery they were welcomed. It is strange how fads will gain a foothold. This one promises a solution of the terrible prairie dog problem."

The Kansas legislature a year ago made an appropriation to be expended in killing prairie dogs.

GERMAN GLEANINGS.

Since 1871 the number of blind persons in Prussia has been reduced by one-third.

Germany has 227 lead pencil factories. Each year they export 1,600 tons of pencils to different parts of the world.

Last year's reports from the 56,000 postoffices in the German empire show a decrease of 200,000 in the number of letter cards sold.

On last New Year's day 13,000,000 city letters were mailed in Berlin, not including those that came from or went to other places.

The Prussian island of Ruegen, in the Baltic, is infested with adders. Last year 1,243 of these poisonous snakes were killed and bounty collected on them.

Plauen is in some respects one of the most remarkable cities in Germany. In less than fifteen years it has doubled in population and is now close to the 100,000 mark.

All records of emigration were broken at Bremen last year. Not including tourists, the number of Europeans who left by that harbor was 175,320, the highest previous figure having been 143,329 in 1902.

ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

There are over 140 women dentists in England.

There are at present in London 52,000 persons aged more than seventy-five years.

The British board of agriculture estimates that there are 1,871,049 dogs in the country, one to every score of human beings.

Gypsies are becoming a plague in England, and all efforts to get rid of them have failed, as other countries refuse to admit them.

A new occupation is opening for tramps in England. They station themselves near a police trap and warn approaching motorists of danger and as a result are rewarded with donations of small pieces of money.

A census shows that 125,375 vehicles passed over London bridge in the course of a recent week. In the same period 112,205 passed over Blackfriars bridge, 32,333 over the Tower bridge and 24,452 over Southwark bridge.

RUSSIA'S ARMY SCHEME

How the Czar's Gigantic Forces Are Organized.

CAVALRY ITS CHIEF STRENGTH.

In Active Service the Cossacks Are Regarded as the Eyes and Ears of the Army—Equipment of the Infantry—Medical and Surgical Departments Finely Developed.

The most astonishing strength of the Russian army is in its cavalry branch, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. The agricultural department at Washington estimates that in all the world there are about 65,000,000 horses. The Russian empire alone has 30,000,000 horses, or nearly half of the grand total. In the regular army of the czar there are no less than half a million horses, and this number in time of war might be easily doubled.

In the Russian cavalry, of course, the most picturesque corps is that of the Cossacks. The Cossacks are really professional soldiers. They almost live on horseback, and are the only horsemen in the world who equal the rough riders of the far western states in feats of horsemanship. Out of a total population of 3,000,000 they furnish 150,000 men for the imperial army. The horses and uniforms of the Cossacks are furnished by the various Cossack tribal communities, and in camp the curious tribal signs hang over the entrances to the quarters of each regiment. In active service the Cossacks are the eyes and ears of the Russian army. They are the scouts, the pathfinders, the couriers, and orderlies when desperate and dangerous work is to be done. They are much more independent than the common soldiers of the army, and are also treated with much more consideration by the military authorities.

The Cossacks are armed with rifles without bayonets, with swords without guards, and the men in the front ranks in each company also carry lances. They take great care of their horses and are esteemed as among the most daring, tireless and relentless soldiers in the world.

The predominant and characteristic color in the uniforms of the Russian army is dark green. The infantry wear double breasted blouses and knickerbockers of that color. The footguards and grenadiers have bright colored pipings and facings on their green coats. Some of the lancers wear blue, and the czar's hussars are brilliant in scarlet. The Cossacks wear mostly dark blue or green. But the general effect, the prevailing tone, is dark green, except in the hot months, when white is the leading note.

As to equipment, a Russian infantryman carries thirty rounds of ammunition in his belt, thirty more rounds in a bandolier hung over his left shoulder underneath his greatcoat, which is carried there done up in a roll, and a final reserve supply of ammunition, consisting of thirty rounds, carried in a pouch which hangs from a strap running over the left shoulder and attached to the belt. From the right shoulder is suspended his waterproof kit bag, and on top of the kit bag is an aluminum water bottle holding a pint and a half. To the greatcoat are strapped a pair of boots and an aluminum mess dish. Besides this every six men carry among them the materials for a tent which will properly shelter them, so that it may easily be seen that the Russian soldier is considerable of a weight carrier.

The medical and surgical departments of the Russian army are finely developed. There are six large and more than 300 smaller hospitals regularly connected with the army, besides a much larger number of smaller lazarettos. There are more than 3,000 surgeons in the army on a peace footing, and most of them are men of advanced training and high standing in their profession. The hospitals and surgeons in charge are supplied by the state with the latest and most improved apparatus for carrying on their work in the best possible manner during the necessary inconveniences and hardships of an active campaign. The drugs for medical use are prepared for the army medical department in the form of tablets, with the active principles accurately dosed and put up by the latest machinery, and the bandages and dressings are prepared and sent out in sterilized bundles from the state factories, which are the admiration of all the medical men who have seen them.

The present Russian army, as an organization, is only about thirty years old. It was established by the imperial ukase of January, 1874, by which the whole male population of the empire, with the exception of certain outlying districts, is made liable to military service, from the beginning of the twenty-first to the end of the forty-third year. Of this time, the first five years are spent in the standing army and the remainder in the militia. In every year more than a million recruits reach the age of military service. The law makes many exceptions among those who are liable to service, and in ordinary years not more than a quarter of a million, and perhaps not that many, actually join the colors, the rest going directly into the militia. Education is one of the qualities which cut down the length of service. According to the degree of education which he possesses a young man may have his term of actual military service reduced to three, two or even one year. It is from this class that most of the officers in the reserve corps or militia are drawn.

EVEN IF You had a NECK As long as this follow and had SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN Tonsiline WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

Tonsiline is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures Sore Throat of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, averting and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Croup. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT. 25 and 50 cents all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, OHIO.

After Exposure

To wet and cold a dose of Hinkley's Bone Liniment in a little warm milk or water prevents illness, wards off pneumonia. It's a sure cure for colds, coughs, sore throat and pain of any name. Only 25 cents a bottle, and every bottle is a whole "family medicine chest" in itself.

"I am satisfied it saved my life on two different occasions when I could not secure the services of a doctor."
—Chas. Woods, West Branch, Mich.

Why not get a bottle? The druggist has Hinkley's Bone Liniment.

Hinkley Bone Liniment Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

For Sale by COLLINS & SON, F. D.

HALL and R. W. SMITH, Newark.

Guy & McGonagle

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLETS.

All Work Promptly Erected.

Avalon Building, Newark, Ohio.

DR. R. A. BARRICK

DENTIST.

Three specialties, good advice. First class work, and nothing but good work. If you want good work one trial is all I ask. Work and charges warranted to be satisfactory. Vitalized air administered for extracting teeth without pain.

Office 19 1-2 North Third St., Newark, O.

A. N. BANTON

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND SUPPLIES.

Ceiling and desk fans. No. 49 N. 3d st., with Sayre, the plumber. Citizens phone, Office 107; Res. 564.

Dr. J. T. Lewis,

DENTIST.

Office, New Phone 818, 42 1-2 N. Third St. Res. Old Phone 403.

Teeth extracted without pain. Work guaranteed. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8. Other evenings by appointment only.

JOSEPH RENZ,

NOTARY PUBLIC—REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Office Newark Savings Bank.

Loans and mortgages written. All business entrusted to me will be promptly and carefully attended to.

WALDO TAYLOR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Newark, Ohio.

Will practice in County, State and Federal Courts, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Special attention given to the business of Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignments and Partitions of Real Estate. Office over Real Estate office, North Side Public Square.

E. M. P. BRISTER,

Attorney at Law, Newark.

Office in room formerly occupied by Joel M. Dennis, northwest corner West Main and Third streets. All work guaranteed. Extracting teeth in all the courts. Special attention given to the settlement of estates.

DR. A. W. BEARD,

DENTIST.

Office Hours—8 to 11:30, 12:30 to 5 p. m. Up-to-date methods in dentistry. Filling, Crowning and Bridge Work and Plates of all kinds. All work guaranteed. Extracting a specialty, and as near painless as possible. Gas and vitalized air used when desired. 272 Granite street. Old phone 301.

Office—First stairway, north of Carroll's dry goods store, North Third street.

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Will practice in County, State and Federal Courts, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Special attention given to the business of Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignments and Partitions of Real Estate. Office over Real Estate office, North Side Public Square.

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DR. A. W. BEARD,

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A FULL INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

The report of the committee of the National House of Representatives on the postoffice appropriation bill, which was presented to the House on Saturday, was accompanied by a minority one asking for an investigation of the postoffice department. The conclusions of the Bristow investigation are made a part of the report, which is declared to be a disclosure of startling corruption in the division investigated, and of a method of doing business naturally conducive to fraud. It is pointed out that the investigation was confined largely to one division, and it is impossible to say whether or not the same corrupt methods obtain in other divisions. The business intercourse between the divisions makes such a condition possible and some system of checks is recommended so that fraud could not be easily accomplished. The minority report further cites some examples of loose administration which give great force to its recommendations.

Certainly it is to be much desired that the views expressed by the minority of the committee should find favor with the majority of the House of Representatives. The public generally will agree that if so much corruption and irregularity were discovered in practically only one division of the postoffice department, there is good reason to believe that a thorough investigation of all the divisions would unearth much more. It is not to be conceived that the punishment of those already discovered in wrong doing will lead to the discovery of frauds in the other divisions unless a radical investigation is made of them. The only way to get at all the facts and also to remedy the trouble in the department is to have a thorough congressional investigation of every division conducted in such a manner as will tend to bring out instead of hide the truth, and where there can be no opportunity for favor to operate to shield the guilty or the statute of limitations run to their advantage.

There are signs of great trouble among the Republicans of New York due to the contest between Odell and Platt for supremacy, and which has had a most significant exhibit in the refusal of the governor to accept the Republican national chairmanship or to even go to Washington to see President Roosevelt concerning it. With a divided Republican party and a united Democratic one in New York, the latter ought to be able to place the state in the Democratic column next November without any doubt.

Mormon President Smith draws a fine distinction. He declares that he is practicing polygamous cohabitation and not plain polygamy. It is, however, improbable that justice will be so blind that she will not be able to perceive that there is no real difference between the two crimes and that the punishment ought to be even greater because of the attempt to speciously beg the question.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

I have moved my place of business from 53 West Main street to 353 West Locust street, where I will be pleased to meet all my customers for drilled and drove wells, pumps, pipes, wind mills and tanks. Pump repairing, sinks and gas fittings. Both phones. 1-1444. CHAS. HURBOUGH.

Try WHITE SWAN Brand. Made R. C. Bigbee's new up-to-date Sifter System mill. New phone 228. 10-15-14

The German Emperor proposes to have a castle at Posen to "condemnation the Poles." It will be his fifty-fifth castle. In addition, he owns 41 landed estates, but they bring him little money, whereas the castles are costly.

Hood's Pills
Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly. Cleanse effectually and
Give Comfort
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

WITHIN THE ENEMY'S LINES

[Copyright, 1903, by Charles B. Lewis.]
During the war of the rebellion whenever a Union general wanted information not to be had through his scouts he sought for some one to play the part of a spy.

The Federal scouts secured much valuable information without running the risk of the noose, but nevertheless there were numerous occasions when volunteers were called for to penetrate the enemy's lines. The escape of a private named Garretson, a member of an Ohio regiment, was as curious a case as has appeared in print. Having volunteered in the spring of 1863 to enter Lee's camp, he took the role of an escaped Confederate prisoner. He dressed in an old suit of butternut, committed his programme to memory and then boldly set out for the enemy's camp. There had been half a dozen skirmishes along the front during the past month, with a number of Confederates captured, and Garretson was posted as to regiments and officers. He had decided to become a member of the Fifth Alabama, and he took the name of a prisoner captured from that regiment. He did not at all resemble the man in looks or build, and there was a difference of five years in their ages, but he depended on cheek to pull him through.

On reaching the Confederate pickets Garretson set forth his claim and was passed on to report to the provost marshal and be sent to his regiment. So far as he knew that regiment might be the very one which received him. He soon learned, however, that it was stationed some miles away. His story was unquestioned at first, but as he was ready to be forwarded the colonel of a Georgia regiment sent for him to ask him about men in his command who had been captured at the same time. As the spy was not posted about them he naturally fell under suspicion. When taken to brigade headquarters for examination he made a better showing, but was held that his regiment might be communicated with. Then some very remarkable things happened. The colonel, after thinking things over, declared Garretson to be all right, and he was released from arrest and passed on.

When he reported to his company he was received without question, and it seemed to have been agreed that no man should seem to suspect him. These things aroused his suspicions and put him on his guard. He had entered the camp for a certain purpose, but no sooner was he detected trying to estimate the strength of the force around him than he was again put under arrest. This time it was his colonel who questioned him. It so happened that the man represented by Garretson was a new recruit and had been captured five days after joining and before having had time to form acquaintances.

For this reason none of the officers was sure of him, and the majority of the company thought him all right. There were two recruits, however, who had joined the company at the same time and were townsmen of the third, and both of these men stated emphatically that the Federal was an impostor. He was asked about the town he claimed to hail from—its streets, buildings and citizens—and his answers appeared to be fairly satisfactory. Nevertheless he was held and next day sent to division headquarters to be questioned anew.

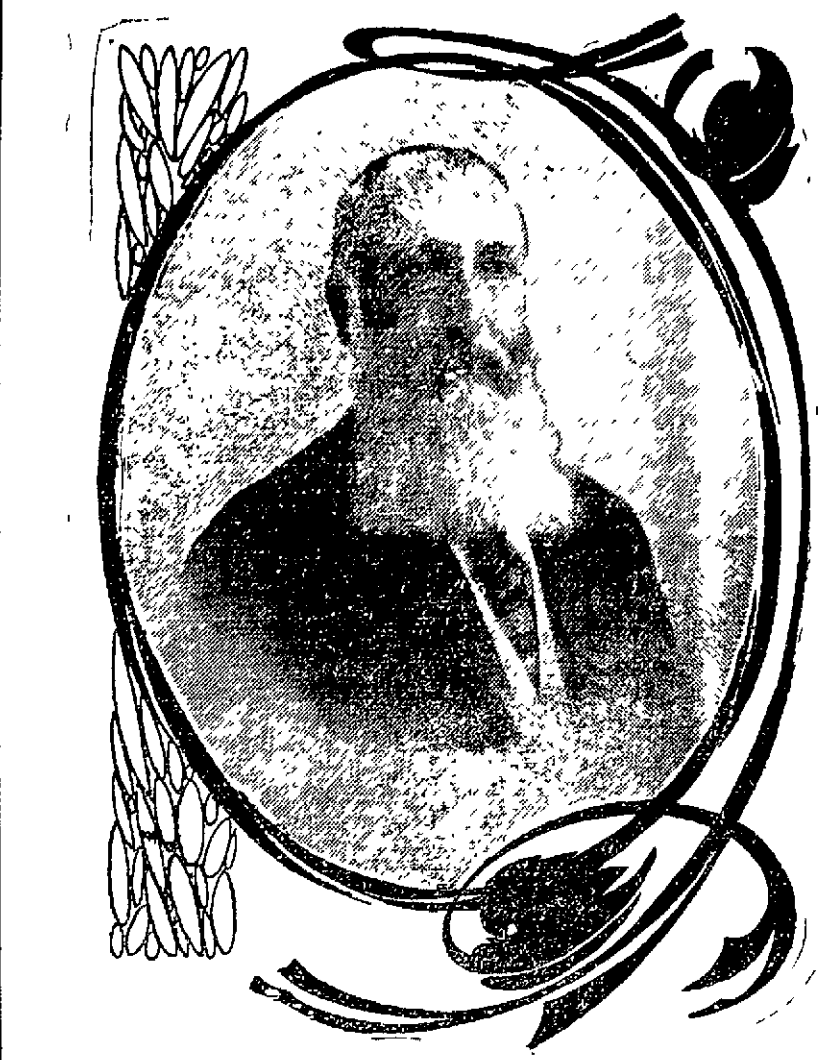
There was a disposition to give him a fair show, and at the end of his fourth examination letters were sent off to people whom Garretson claimed to have known for years, asking for particulars. Replies were received from all; but, queerly enough, no two agreed in their descriptions of the man, and that was considered as much in his favor as against him. His case was still hanging fire when a soldier came forward from another regiment and said he was a cousin of the man represented by Garretson and the two had been brought up together. It was certain that he would either identify or denounce him.

They worked a rather slick game on the spy in making the test. He was turned loose, and it was so arranged that the cousin should approach him at a campfire. Garretson saw the man coming along in a careless way, but immediately suspected that something was up and was the first to step out and hold out his hand.

"My name is Thomas White," whispered the stranger as their hands met, "and we are supposed to be cousins and to have lived together at Opelika. I am here to back up everything you say."

Before the man could say more he was ordered back, but he had said enough. Garretson was dumb with surprise at first, but was not long in figuring out that the soldier must be a Union man at heart and anxious to save his life. When the spy was questioned he gave the name as it had been whispered to him, and during an examination lasting an hour the officers could not catch either man in a discrepancy. Garretson was sent back to his company.

The Federal spy had been inside the Confederate lines eighteen days before he felt himself free from suspicion, and then he was detailed on such duty that it was impossible for him to secure the information desired. He simply had to watch out for a chance to make his escape and let information go. He was six weeks getting back to the Federal lines and brought a bullet in his body to prove what a close call he had as he made a bolt for it one night and was fired upon by a picket of six men.



THE KING OF BELGIUM.

One of the most interesting of the royal personages who have planned to visit the United States during the St. Louis Exposition, is the King of Belgium, a very picturesque figure in European court circles. His visit at this time is particularly significant in view of the fact that the king has lately enlisted the co-operation of several wealthy Americans in his great colonization schemes in Africa.

GRANVILLE

The Funeral of Mrs. T. J. Wright Takes Place Wednesday Afternoon—Budget of Personal Items.

Granville, O., March 8.—As briefly stated in yesterday's Advocate Mrs. Sarah Wright, wife of Mr. T. J. Wright, of Granville, died on Monday at 11 o'clock, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received at 6 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Wright, who was aged 61 years, on Monday morning arose from her bed and went out into the sitting room. She was engaged in dressing herself, when she was suddenly stricken and fell over into the arms of her husband. A physician, who was called in, found that her entire left side was paralyzed. The deceased leaves, besides the husband, three children—Mrs. I. P. Jones, E. E. Wright and George Wright. The deceased was a good Christian woman and had been a member of the Baptist church for many years. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon from the house on College street at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. William Ackley, who has been quite sick for some days, is reported as being somewhat improved at this writing.

Miss Charlotte Carter is lying dangerously sick at her home on Pearl street.

Mrs. Mary Hull and little daughter, Ella, who have been visiting friends here for several days, returned to their home on Monday, after a very pleasant visit.

Mrs. H. O. Carter, who has been very sick for some time, is now much improved.

TALK TO US.

Do not get excited and buy, sell or exchange your real estate until you have had a talk with Rees R. Jones. 2-29-1121-SW 2t

TOO LATE

The Zanesville Mother Tried to Prevent the Wedding of Her Daughter at Columbus.

Columbus, O., March 8.—Love proved just a little swifter than electricity when Ray A. Rooper, aged 23, of this city, and Miss McPeck, aged 18, of Zanesville, were married.

Miss McPeck came here Monday to join the man of her choice. The license was obtained and Rev. S. K. King, "the marrying parson," was sought. Just as he had tied the knot the telephone bell in his house rang. It was a call from the girl's mother in Zanesville. She wanted the ceremony stopped. But it was too late.

READ IT THROUGH

"Would Spoil This Story to Tell it in the Headlines."

To use an eighteenth century phrase this is an "o'er true tale." Having happened in a small Virginia town in the winter of 1902 it is as story very much of the present. Up to a short time ago Mrs. John E. Harmon, of Mel-fa Station, Va., had no personal knowledge of the rare curative properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Last January," she says, "my baby took a dreadful cold and at one time I feared she would have pneumonia, but one of my neighbors told me how this remedy had cured her little boy and I began giving it to my baby at once and it soon cured her. I heartily thank the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for placing so great a cure within my reach. I cannot recommend it too highly or say too much in its favor. I hope all who read this will try it and be convinced as I was." For sale by all druggists.

MOVING?

If so, employ practical and experienced parties. It is the cheapest. Also carriers of passengers and baggage. All kinds of hauling done. Barn and office 54 to 58 South Third street. Both phones. 2-4-11

GRIP EPIDEMIC FEARED NOW

There Were One Million Cases in This Country at One Time in the Epidemic of 89-90.

Following the pneumonia epidemic, Chicago physicians are reporting with the general prevalence of colds symptoms similar to those experienced in the winter of 1889-90, shortly before the grip epidemic of that season, when there were 1,000,000 cases and the death records reached such appalling figures. Grip is a germ disease. It often leaves the victim in permanently shattered health, which is why the getting well stage is the most critical. People will not take time to care for their health, and that is why this article has been written this way to tell you that Father John's Medicine cures grip. As Mr. Philip Schaefer, of 273 Broadway, New York, tells you in the letter printed below. You probably wouldn't take time to read an ordinary testimonial letter. Mr. Schaefer says: "After an attack of grip I was threatened with pneumonia. I had a cough that lunged on, and didn't seem to gain strength. Father John's Medicine cured the cough and restored me to health and strength. I am taking it right along." Grip is "caught" in much the same way as is a cold, and Father John's Medicine will prevent it, as it prevents colds—by building up the body and giving vitality to the system, which enables you to fight off and overcome the attacks of visiting disease germs. Remember. Not a patent medicine and free from weakening stimulants, morphine or other dangerous drugs. Father John's Medicine sold in Newark by J. W. Collins & Son.

A PIECE OF SCARF

[Original.]

Marina was a Mexican girl, with the usual black hair and eyes of Mexicans. She was only sixteen, but at sixteen many girls of the tropics are as old as girls of twenty in the north. Marina was but a poor man's daughter, with very little education. One evening a stranger stopped at her father's cabin. He was a young man with fair hair and blue eyes and above all a winning smile. He asked Marina if he might have one of her flowers growing in a bed beside the door and when he did so smiled at her. That was the last of Marina's peace of mind. Edwin Cooper, the stranger, a young civil engineer on the railroad being built through the valley below, had plucked her heart as easily as he had plucked her flower.

But there is danger in picking hearts in those tropical gardens. It is like touching one of the beautiful insects of the country. Marina did not sting Cooper, but one Narvaez, a dirty little Mexican, who had seen the engineer's smile and how it went to a heart that he had in vain tried to appropriate, was made his enemy, and such enemies, who invariably strike in the dark, are to be dreaded. When Cooper went the next day he had cut an end from a faded many colored scarf Marina wore. She followed him to the gate, chattering as she went, and the last thing Cooper said to her was, "See, I will wear your souvenir in my buttonhole."

Cooper had no sooner departed than Narvaez, who had been present the evening before—indeed he had been hanging about Marina most of the time—entered and upbraided her for her conduct toward the stranger. This conduct had been without excuse, for Marina was betrothed to Narvaez. She had consented to be his wife not because she loved him, but because he was the first man she had met since she emerged from childhood. She did not seem to be at all ashamed of having been led aside so easily. She told Narvaez in patois Spanish that he was a miserable specimen of humanity and the stranger was a god. Narvaez was so beside himself with rage that he was tempted to run a knife into her, but was too much infatuated with her to do so. He resolved that he would take revenge on the Americano.

Cooper continued to wear the bit of scarf in his buttonhole. Whether he didn't have time to take it out or whether he expected that he might meet the little girl from whom he got it and desired to let her see that he valued it, no one knows. Several of his associates asked him what it meant—was it the badge of a society, a decoration—what was it? But he only replied that he had got it from a girl.

One day Cooper was carrying a theodolite, which he occasionally set up on three legs, looked through it at a rod on which was a slide and made some figures in his notebook. He found it a tedious process, and once while he sent his rodsman forward a long distance he sat down on the grass to wait. There was no one else about, and he sat enjoying the solitude and listening to the birds. Suddenly a huge stone came down on his head and crushed his skull. The rodsman, not hearing or seeing anything from him for some time, finally went back to find out what was the matter. Cooper was dead.

There was no clew to the murderer. Cooper's valuables had not been taken; at least none was missed, and no one could understand how any person could have had any interest in murdering him. Not long after the tragedy Narvaez renewed his attentions to Marina, who, so far as he could see, had forgotten the handsome stranger.

"When shall we be married?" said the little Mexican one day to Marina. "I'll tell you," she replied. "We will be married when you bring me the bit of my scarf I gave the engineer."

"I bring you the bit of scarf! How could I get it?"

"You must find it. Perhaps he left it among his clothing. You might steal it."

"I will not do such a thing."

"Then I will not marry you."

From that time Marina would have nothing to do with him. At last one day he brought her the souvenir. Then she named a day for the wedding.

On that day while Narvaez was putting on a new suit of clothes he had bought at a store for his marriage he was arrested and carried before the judge. There were present a number of the men employed on railroad construction, and sitting in a conspicuous place, wearing on her bosom the bit of scarf which she had made the price of her consent, was Marina. Narvaez looked at her in astonishment. She returned his look with a cold blooded stare.

Narvaez was accused of the murder of Cooper, and Marina was called to the stand. She told her story, giving an account of Cooper's visit and the giving him the bit of scarf, ending her testimony in this wise: "I knew, senior judge, that Narvaez had killed the Americano, but I could not make him be punished without the proof. I knew the Americano would wear my scarf, for he promised me. When I heard that it was not found on him I suspected Narvaez had it as a trophy. I pretended not to suspect Narvaez of the murder, but told him he must steal it for me from the Americano's clothes. At last he brought it to me."

It did not take long to convict Narvaez of the murder. Just before he was led away he seized an iron inkstand from a table and before he could be prevented hurled it at the girl he had supposed he was to marry that day and who instead of becoming his bride had become the Americano's avenger. Fortunately he missed her.

LEVIN C. NORTON.

WE DO NOT KEEP HATS.

WE SELL THEM!

The reason is because, we keep the best variety of hats in the city and sell them for reasonable prices.

We Sell all Styles of Hats and Gaps

For Men and Boys at the lowest prices, considering quality. If your winter hat looks dingy and you are waiting for spring styles to arrive before buying. **We are Ready.**

Advance Spring Styles are Now In

THE KING GO.

Where Gash Wins.
Undersell all Others.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Newark Trust Co.

At the commencement of business on Monday, February 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Real Estate Loans \$30,506.05
Time and Demand Loans \$94,816.53
Banking House Furniture and Fixtures 13,097.68
Stock and Bonds 24,942.88
Expenses Paid 390.76
Cash and Due from Banks.. 47,021.58
Total \$510,774.42

LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital Stock \$100,000.00
Surplus 5,000.00
Undivided Profits 1,966.51
Deposits \$403,807.91
Total \$510,774.42

Correct Attest:

T. O. DONOVAN, Pres.

This bank pays 4 per cent. interest on savings accounts and time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

T. O. DONOVAN, Pres.
FRANK P. KENNEDY, Vice Pres.
Attorney at Law.
EDWARD THOMAS, Vice Pres.
Treasurer The James E. Thomas Company.
E. C. WRIGHT,
Cashier First National Bank, Newark, Ohio.
CHAS. C. METZ,
Wholesale and Retail Meats.
J. R. DAVIES,
Attorney at Law.
SAMUEL F. VAN VOORHIS,
Capitalist.
A. H. HEISEY,
President A. H. Heisey & Co. Glass Manufacturers.
WM. ALLEN VEACH,
Secretary The Newark, O., Water Company.
WM. C. CHRISTIAN, Merchant Tailor.
ROE EMERSON,
Wholesale and Retail Clothing.
WM. W. WEHRLE,
President The Wehrle Co., Stove Manufacturers.
F. A. CRANE,
Secretary Newark Ice and Cold Storage Co.
HENRY S. FLEEK,
Fleek & Neal, Wholesale Grocers.
JOHN W. LYNCH, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

LAMB & PALMER

19 West Main Street,

Will sell for one week, at the following prices?

20lb Soft White Sugar, \$1.00.	Lily Butter Crackers, per lb..... .07
15lb Granulated Sugar \$1.00	Tacks, per box03
25lb Bags of Granulated \$1.39	Dry Salt Meat, per lb..... .07
Potatoes, per bu..... \$1.00	Ketchup, three bottles25
Tomatoes, per can07	Galvanized Tubs, large, medium and small 70, 60 and 50c
Canned Corn, Excelsior, per can. \$2.00	Canned Beans, three cans..... .25
Easy Task Soap, six bars..... .25	Hot Ball Tobacco, 7 packages..... .25
Star Soap, eight bars..... .25	Mail Pouch, 6 packages..... .25
Lennon Soap, eight bars..... .25	Red Horse, 6 packages..... .25
Arbuckles, Lion, Tracy Navy Coffee, per lb..... .14	Red Band, 6 packages..... .25
Dutch Java, per lb..... .15	One lb Baking Powder00
Evaporated Peaches, 4lb..... .25	Granville Superlative Flour, large sack \$1.25
Pure Kettle-rendered Lard, per lb \$2.00	Granville Best Flour, large sack..... \$1.10
Beans, Navy, per bu..... .06	Cream of Wheat, large sack..... \$1.10
Hominy, per qt..... .06	Pickled Mess Pork, per lb..... .10
One qt. Pan-cake Syrup..... .07	Styron, Beggs & Co's. Ammonia, per bottle..... .07
Best French Mustard, per qt..... .05	Styron, Beggs & Co's., Bluing, per bottle..... .07
Rub-No-More, per package..... .05	Gold Dust, 4-lb package..... .15
Fairbanks Scouring Soap, 2 bars..... .25	Tea, per lb 10c and upwards
Four pairs Kansas Gloves..... .25	Best Sweet Pickles, per doz..... .08
Three cans Salmon25	Canned Peaches, per can..... .12
7 Boxes Search Light Matches..... .08	
Best Sweet Pickles, per doz..... .08	

LAMB & PALMER

Trading Stamps With Every Purchase.

WM. J. SHIELDS, Jr.
Real Estate Bought and Sold.

ADVOCATE "WANTS"
Three Lines, 3 Times, 25 cents.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES B. GIFFIN.

The funeral of Hon. C. B. Giffin who died at his home with his son-in-law, Hon. John D. Jones, in Granville, on Friday night, took place from his late residence on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The funeral was under the auspices of Newark Lodge, No. 97, F. & A. M., of which the deceased had been a prominent member for over fifty years, assisted by Center Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of Granville; brethren from Aerie Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newark, and members from the various Masonic lodges throughout the county were also present in large numbers, as no one stood higher in Masonic circles than the deceased. Rev. C. L. Work, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Granville, preached the funeral services and was assisted in the religious exercises by Rev. L. S. Boyce, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Newark, of which the deceased had for many years been a member. The beautiful and impressive Masonic services were conducted by Mr. L. P. Schaus, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ohio, assisted by William M. Cunningham, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio and Dr. G. H. Woods, Worshipful Master of Newark Lodge. The services were held in the late home of the deceased, the residence of Judge Jones, whose spacious capacity was taxed to the utmost to accommodate the large number of relatives, brothers and friends. The floral tributes were very beautiful and the service was solemn and impressive throughout. At the conclusion of the service at the house the casket was conveyed by the hands of the pallbearers to the funeral car that was waiting on the Newark and Granville tracks, and the cortege took its way to Newark, the interment being in Cedar Hill cemetery, where was laid to the last sleep that awaits all on the earth the body of the loving husband and father, the true friend, the upright Mason, the just and honest man.

LEOPOLD LEIBER'S DAUGHTER.

Anna, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Leiber, died at the home of the parents, 319 Beech avenue, on Monday night at 10:30 o'clock, after an illness of only three days, with diphtheria. The funeral took place from the St. Francis de Sales church Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and the services were conducted by the Rev. B. M. O'Boylan. Interment was made in Mt. Calvary cemetery. Mr. Leiber, father of the deceased, is employed as a foreman at the Everett glass works.

MISS MARY H. JONES.

Miss Mary H. Jones died at the home of her brother, Mr. Silvanus Jones, 30 Moultrie street, at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Miss Jones was long a resident of Newark and one of the most faithful and consistent members of the First Congregational church. She leaves one brother. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1:30 o'clock Thursday. Interment at Cedar Hill.

MISS ELLEN HOLLER.

Miss Ellen M. Holler, a daughter of the late Elias Holler, a former well-known resident of Licking county, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Philip Kober, 25 Columbia street, at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, after an illness of some time with dropsy, aged 53 years. At this writing no arrangements have been made for the funeral.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving remembrance of Cora L. Tompkins, who died January 13, 1904. I have lost my darling daughter, She has bid me adieu She has gone to live in heaven, And her person is lost to view. Oh, that darling, how I loved her, Oh, how hard to give her up; But an angel came down for her And removed her from our flock.

A precious one from me has gone, A voice I loved is stilled; A place is vacant in my home Which never can be filled. God, in His wisdom, has recalled The boon His love had given. And though the body slumbers here, The soul is safe in heaven.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord When love has bound the heart; 'Tis hard so hard, to speak the words, "We must forever part." Dearest loved one, we must lay thee In the peaceful graves embrace. But thy memory will be cherished Till I see thy heavenly face.

MOTHER.

QUICK DECISION.

The Successful Person Does the Right Thing and Does It First.

Impetuous people are sometimes wrong, but impetuous people are not always wrong. This is a truism, but unless a truism be repeated occasionally it ceases to be identified and is looked on by the casual reader as a daring flight of fancy. Really it does not matter how quickly one runs if one will, but make sure that the right turning is selected. It is the man who rushes away without sparing a moment to look up at the signposts who loses his way and has to return slowly, with an apologetic look upon his face; he is who gives to impetuosity a bad name and causes folk to look upon it as a defective trait.

Most of the great things have been done by impetuous people while the overcautious have been making up what they term their minds. There are some who never can perform this task for themselves. They can take no action without asking advice of every person they meet.

The overcautious are in a never ending state of astonishment at the fact that disaster so seldom occurs. When it does happen they are able to say, with gloomy content, that they had foreseen it all along. Prophets who stick to the game are certain to score sooner or later.

What servants think of the indecision of mistresses would be useful, but probably not flattering, to know. The impetuous also lend themselves to criticism, but for the people who dare there is always admiration.

Impetuosity has cut some of the most difficult knots the while cautious folks were hurting their fingers in futile attempts to unravel them.

The successful person is the one who not only does the right thing, but does the right thing first.—W. P. Ridge.

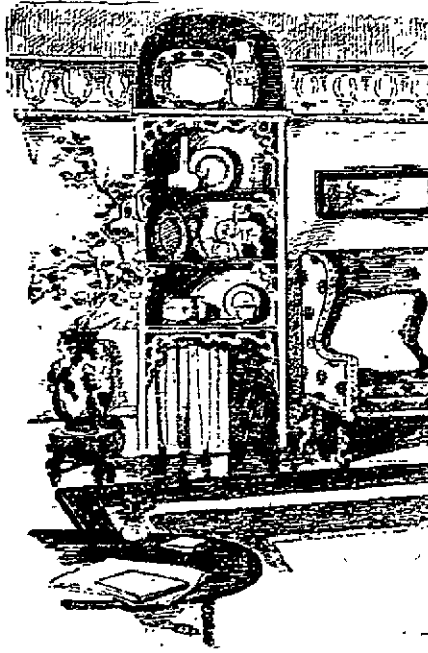
IN THE WALL.

A Structural Opportunity Successfully Fully Employed.

It sometimes happens in an old fashioned house that there is a small space between the side of a chimney and a division wall, or there may be a recess leading to an unused door. Such a structural opportunity may be turned to very pretty account, as suggested by the accompanying sketch, especially if it happens to occur in parlor or living room.

The recess is lined with a material of some dark color, velvet, velours or fluted silk, so as to make a good background to the china and bric-a-brac ranged on the shelves. These latter might be variously designed to suit the character of the room. In the illustration they are supported by fretwork brackets, or they might, if preferred, be shaped with curved fronts like the shelves of an old Dutch cupboard, colored and varnished or lacquered.

The lower part of the recess, screened off with a silken curtain and divid-



PLEASANT TREATMENT FOR A RECESS.

ed with shelves or not, as may be required, makes a capital storage place for books or odds and ends.

One may imagine a pleasant color effect in the arrangement shown in the sketch, the walls a clear daffodil yellow, with soft greens and touches of purple in the frieze; the recess lined with russet brown, the little curtain of purple silk.

A delightful note in the color harmony would be struck by the branch of copper tinted beech leaves set in the oriental jar in the foreground.

When Frying in Fat.

When frying food in deep fat we may well remember these few simple rules: Avoid unnecessary moisture; wipe fish thoroughly. Heat the food slightly beforehand if possible; then it will not cook the fat. Foods already cooked, such as croquettes, requires more heat. Drop in a bit of bread and count. For cooked food the bread should brown in forty counts; for uncooked, as doughnuts, in sixty counts. Drain the fried articles or crumpled paper and do not heap them upon one another, advises Good Housekeeping.

Fashion's Echoes.

Braids are worked into all kinds of novel and effective designs, such as medallions from which rays run over the dress.

Single breasted spring coats in silk, imported from Paris, are charming.

Buttons and buckles figure largely on evening shoes.

Most walking shoes show the high Cuban or military heel.

Vellings may be fine or coarse, plain or fancy.

The violet toque never fails to put in its appearance at this time of year.

Ostrich plumes and pompons are in high favor.

White coats are very popular for evening wear.

HIS STORMY WOOING

By...

IZOLA L. FORRESTER

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

"Then it is 'No' again?" MacDowell's voice was reflective and regretful. He did not look at the small, erect figure in brown linen sitting in solitary state on the old fallen log among the pine needles. The serious hazel eyes regarded him with a calm, disinterested independence that was exasperating.

"It is always 'No.' This is the fourth time."

"Three and a half." There was a flash of mischief in her quick smile. "You only got as far as a lifetime of devotion last time, and Mr. Tisdale came for his waltz. When will you try again?"

"Never." His voice was quiet. She could not see his face. "I give up the fight. I think that even you will grant I have made a hard one for the cause, and since it is hopeless I shall leave Arleigh."

"For the summer?" She dug the point of her parasol a trifle viciously in among the innocent pine needles.

"No. Indefinitely. I expect to go to Japan on business and from there

will merely drift anywhere. It does not matter so long as I do not drift into Arleigh harbor and try again—for the fourth time."

She did not answer. There was a new tone in his voice that troubled her, a tone of cynicism and finality. She looked off at the broad half moon of the bay and shivered at the sudden chill in the air since the sun had gone down.

The sea looked gray, with long wreaths of swirling white foam where the tide was coming in full. There was a dull, low roar to the breaking waves on the beach below, and the anchored yachts out in the bay were tugging and straining like restive horses as the swell plunged them to and fro.

"We had better go back," MacDowell said presently, turning to her. "There is a storm coming up."

"I like a storm." She took off her hat rebelliously and fastened it with the pins to the log. The wind caught her hair and blew it in a brown veil across her eyes, and she held it back, laughing as she looked up at him.

"You may go if you wish."

He frowned and threw himself down on the ground near the edge of the bluff.

"I suppose that is one reason why I love you," he said bitterly. "You are so charmingly tractable. You always do as I say."

"There is no necessity for sarcasm."

The little square chin tilted higher. Miss Dunderdale felt indignant. "You always wish me to do something that I don't want to do. And you are—"

She brought out the hateful word solemnly, and he shrugged his shoulders. There is something most annoying in a person struggling his shoulders at you when you want to argue. It implies mental superiority and an impregnable stand. She closed her lips tightly. She would not say another word. He could go to Japan or the moon. It was a matter of the utmost indifference to her. She turned away from the stalwart figure on the ground and looked off at the storm clouds racing up from the breast of the sea on the horizon, her chin on her palm, one small foot swinging to and fro expressively, as she reviewed the case of Hugh MacDowell.

There were just thirty-seven good and excellent reasons why she should marry him. Cecil knew all thirty-seven by heart. They were rehearsed to her with faithful exactitude by an anxious bery of sisters and cousins and aunts.

And there was but one reason why she should not. She did not choose to.

To Cecil the one reason was sufficient and outweighed all the good and excellent thirty-seven. To the anxious bery it was a foolish and willful obstinacy set up before one of the happiest chances fate ever offered a girl.

MacDowell was twenty-nine—a traveled man of the world, with a generous fortune back of him, who had come from his globe trotting cultured, broad minded and cosmopolitan, with

his native American point of view still fresh and optimistic.

Cecil's elderly relatives dwelt long on these points. Her younger ones veered to the outward and visible signs of grace and said the tall, six foot wooer was handsome and altogether desirable.

That was just it. He was too desirable. He was faultless. Ever since he had come down to Arleigh, Cecil had felt herself lifted bodily by fate, assisted slightly by the anxious bery, and thrown at his head and heart.

Any other man in his position would have courteously and diplomatically avoided the snare. He had walked into it, eyes open, lips smiling and arms extended to receive fate's gift. Wherefore the gift, with faithful feminine contrariness, declined being received.

There was a sudden vivid glare that ripped the heavy mass of clouds from end to end and a long crashing peal of thunder like cannon. The sea seemed to swell and leap to meet the sky. The boughs of the pines lashed up and down like fragile breeze blown ferns as the wind swept over them.

At the second crash Cecil rose and turned instinctively to the trees for shelter, but the gale caught her, and she would have fallen only for MacDowell's firm clasp of her arm. Almost instantly the whole world of land and sea and sky seemed on fire, and she shrank back into his arms with a cry of fear as a bolt struck a kingly pine that towered above its brothers a few yards away and left it a blasted, smoking ruin.

Before she could recover herself he had lifted her in his arms and gained the path that led down over the face of the bluff.

"We can't get to the shore," she exclaimed. "The tide is in."

"Put your arms around my neck and keep still," he answered curtly. "We can't stay up here."

She obeyed in silence, and he made his way down the path. What had been a smooth stretch of sand was now a swirling mass of low breakers. MacDowell paused an instant for breath as he reached it and looked down at the face on his shoulder. Her eyes were closed. A wild impulse seized him, and he bent and kissed her. The next instant he was knee deep in the waves, struggling in the teeth of the gale to where the shore curved and safety lay, and he fancied that the arms around his neck were clasped closer than before, although the eyes were still closed and the face was white and still.

The waves leaped and snarled with a hissing roar at his feet like a pair of hungry wolves, and he was forced to stop again and again and lean back against the bluff as the wind beat down on him. The burden in his arms grew heavier with every dragging step, but at length the beach shelved and broadened, and he staggered up the higher ground in safety and hid her down under the shelter of the overhanging rocks.

The first wild fury of the storm had passed, and only a faint rumble of distant thunder broke the stillness. She opened her eyes and looked up at him as he knelt beside her. Something new in their hazel depths seemed to answer the cry of his heart, and he raised two small cold hands to his lips.

"Cecil," he asked, "must I go?"

The first soft gleam of midsummer moonlight was casting a path of silver scales on the water when they reached the hotel veranda. The soft, delicious music of a mandolin orchestra came through the bright lighted windows, and they paused a moment in the shadow of the clinging vines to look back at the sea.

"I knew you would try the fourth time," she said laughingly as she raised her face to his. "Japan is so far away."

"A Canvasbacked Clam."

Traveling on the continent of Europe with a party of young Americans, I was witness of their dismay at being assailed from time to time by friendly English fellow travelers with such questions as these: "Is it not very lonely in America? Are there any singing birds there? Any wild flowers? Any bishops? Are there booths in the streets of New York? Do people read English books there? Have they heard of Ruskin and how?" These were from the rank and file of questioners, while a very cultivated clergyman lost caste somewhat with our young people by asking confidently, "Are Harvard and Yale both in Boston?" a question which seemed to them as hopelessly bewildered as the remark of a lady just returned from the wonders of the new world who had been impressed, like all visitors, with the novelties offered in the way of food at the Baltimore dinner tables, but still sighed with regret at having been obliged to come away without eating a "canvasbacked clam."

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Atlantic.

Witty Response of Lecturer.

A professor who acted as chairman of a meeting at which Max O'Reil was to lecture introduced the Frenchman in the following manner:

"Ladies and gentlemen, when we wish to see ourselves as individuals we have recourse to the mirror. This we cannot do as a nation. I take pleasure in introducing a gentleman who will act as a French mirror, by means of which you will, I am sure, obtain an adequate and pleasing view of yourselves as a nation."

The introduction pleased O'Reil, and he responded in a vein as jovial. "I am requested to reflect on a nation. However, I must take second place to the man in the moon, for he reflects on the earth. As an imported French mirror, I shall do the best I can to give you a correct picture of the nation, and if your chairman remains where he is in the background, he will add greatly to the reflective power of the mirror."

An Animal Story For Little Folks

A Tale With a Moral

Oh, Clarence, dear," cried Mrs. Rat, "What have you found to eat? I'm sure it must be something nice. And know it must be sweet." But Mr. Rat just gruffly said, "You're right; it can't be beat!" And never offered Mrs. Rat a mouthful of the treat.

He ate away the living day And far into the night. His better half she wopt and begged For just a little bite, But Mr. Rat ate on until The bag was empty quite. Now comes the sequel, and I think It really serves him right.



"WHAT HAVE YOU FOUND TO EAT?"

The next day he commenced to grow And got both tall and fat. By noon he was at least the size Of any ordinary cat. At dinner time poor Clarence lay Quite sick upon the mat. His size more like an elephant Than that of any rat.

Now, sweet, forgiving Mrs. Rat, So worried did she feel, From which He ate his hearty meal, "The Magic Fertilizer!" she Saw printed on the seal. And put her little brain to work With courage and with zeal.

She found a bag of alum, and A lot she did apply. And soon was well rewarded, For While watching by and by She saw him shrink to normal size, And, with a little sigh, She gently murmured in his ear, "I'm glad you didn't die."

MORAL.

If some new food you chance to find, First try it on your neighbor; It's apt to save you suffering And others thought and labor.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Animal Story For Little Folks

The Cow's Revenge

There was once a cow with a brass ring in her nose that lived alone in the big pasture of Farmer Clark. One day an artist came into the pasture to paint a picture, and the cow thought it was so very fine that she said:

"Won't you paint me one?"

"Yes," said the artist, and he daubed a big daub of green paint right in the



TOSSED HIM UP AGAIN.

center of the cow's forehead. When she reproached him for this he laughed at her and climbed the fence and went home.

Not long after that he came back, though, and began to paint another picture of the trees and grass and the sky.

"Oh, the beautiful sky!" he cried aloud. "The beautiful sky! How I could live in the sky, with its wonderful blue!"

Now, the cow had crept up behind him, and when she heard him say that she lowered her head and tossed him up as high as she could.

"How do you like the sky now?" she cried as he came down.

Before he had time to reply she tossed him again.

"Why don't you stay up there in the beautiful sky when I send you there?" asked the cow as he came down the second time.

And then she tossed him up again. When he struck the ground the third time, the artist took to his heels and ran home without waiting for his picture or his paints.—Atlanta Constitution.

Trust.

Mrs. Greene—I hope you trust your husband implicitly.

Mrs. Brown—Oh, yes, indeed, but I wouldn't have him know it for the world. If he was aware of my perfect trust in him he might be tempted to take advantage of it, you know.—Exchange.

RESOLUTION.

Declaring it necessary to improve Granville street to Eleventh street by paving the roadway.

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Newark, State of Ohio, three-fourths of all members elected there-to concurring,

That it is necessary to improve Granville street from the east line of Eddy street to the west line of Eleventh street by paving the roadway with brick and setting a sandstone curb on both sides thereof, and

Be it further resolved that the Civil Engineer for the Board of Public Service be and he is hereby directed to prepare plans, specifications, estimates and profiles of the proposed improvement, showing the grade of the same with reference to the property abutting thereon, and file said plans, specifications estimates and profiles in the office of the department of Public Service, when the same shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested, and

Be it further resolved that the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to cause this resolution to be published according to law.

Adopted February 1, 1904.

Attest: HARRY ROSSELL, Pres. WM. U. MILLER, Clerk pro tem.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Applicants for appointment in the Police and Fire Departments will hereby take notice that the Board of Public Safety of the City of Newark, Ohio, will hold examinations for employment in said departments on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1904, at the office of said Board. Said examinations will commence at 9 o'clock a. m. and continue from day to day until finished.

1. There shall be an examination for patrolmen which will embrace tests in reading and writing, knowledge of the streets and public places in the City of Newark, knowledge of the ordinances of the City of Newark and laws governing arrests, and a physical examination.

2. There shall be an examination for firemen and drivers, which will embrace a knowledge of the fire alarm stations, fire plugs, their location and a location of the streets in the City of Newark, and a physical examination.

Application blanks can be had by calling on the City Auditor.

FRANK A. BOLTON, President Board of Public Safety.

FRANK T. MAURATH, Clerk. 3-8&15d

TODAY'S MARKETS.

(S. E. Cripp's Special Wire.)

Wheat:	Opening	High	Low	Clos
May	93 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/2	87 1/2
Sept	85 1/2	86 1/4	86 1/2	83 1/2

Corn:

May	54 1/4	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/4
July	52 1/2	53 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4

Oats:

May	42 1/2	43 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4
July	39 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/4

Pork:

May	1395	1407	1377	1387
July	1410	1427	1397	1410

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK.

Pittsburg, March 7.—Cattle: Supply 90 cars; market slow. Choice cattle, \$8.10@8.20; prime \$4.80@5.95; tidy butchers \$4.25@4.50; fair \$4.20@4.25; heifers \$4.10@4.20; cows, bulls and stags \$2.00@4; fresh cows \$2.50@3.00.

Hogs: Supply 30 loads; market 10@15c higher. Prime heavy \$5.50@5.90; mediums \$5.80@5.90; heavy Yorkers \$5.75@5.80; light Yorkers \$5.50@5.90; pigs \$5.05@5.30.

Sheep and Lambs: Supply light; market strong on sheep, higher on lambs. Prime wethers \$4.85@5.00; good mixed \$4.60@4.80; fair mixed \$4.20@4.50; choice lambs \$6.20@6.50; fair to good \$6.25@6.50; common \$4.20@4.50; calves real \$5.00.

Pittsburg, March 8.—Today's cattle light, steady; sheep light, steady; hogs light, active, higher.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 7.—Cattle: Receipts 24,000; market 10c lower. Good to prime steers \$5.50@5.65; poor to medium \$3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.15; cows \$1.50@2.40; heifers \$2.40@4.50; canners \$1.50@2.50; bulls \$2.40@4.50; calves \$3.00@5.50; Texas-fed steers \$4.75.

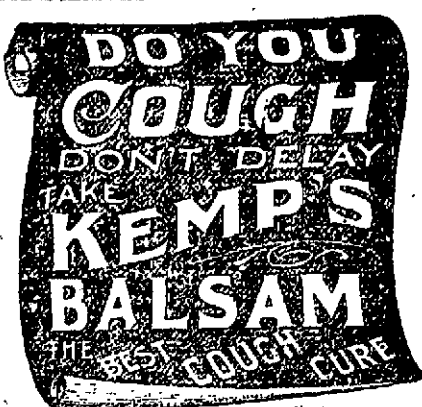
Hogs: Receipts 25,000; market 10c higher. Mixed and butchers \$5.15@5.35; good to choice heavy \$5.50@5.65; rough heavy \$5.25@5.50; light \$5.50@5.50; bulk of sales \$5.15@5.45.

Sheep: Receipts 26,000; market lower. Good to choice wethers \$4.25@4.50; fair to choice mixed \$3.50@4.25; western sheep \$2.75@3.25; native lambs \$4.50@5.75.

Chicago, March 8.—Today's cattle steady; hogs 15,000, opened strong, closed weak; sheep 10,000, strong.

A Romanian engineer estimates the value of the oil fields in his country at \$3,860,000,000.

Bovine typhus killed 223 head of cattle in Egypt during the week ending December 20 last.



It Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

The New Assembly Hall Modern.

Now Open to Public.

DANCES ENTERTAINMENTS, PRIVATE PARTIES, EXHIBITS AND BAZAARS.

Rates and dates furnished by E. W. Crayton, Licking County Bank.

NOTICE

For a nice tender beef steak, roast, slice of ham or anything in the meat line or groceries, call at 45 North Fourth street, next to Steam Laundry, where you get your money's worth.

**Twenty Thousand Carloads of Articles
Intended for Display at the St.
Louis Show.**

The bureau works in harmony with the 28 railroads that enter St. Louis and all World's Fair cars arriving at their yards are dispatched as rapidly as possible to the World's Fair Terminal railway, which receives and reports to the bureau the numbers and other data of all cars received at the grounds. The bureau of expedition gives instructions where each car shall be placed. There is nearly a mile of unloading platforms made just the

When you want fresh cut flowers,
'phone Baldwin's green house. Prompt
delivery. 1-37dtf

As Myron Cooper, in "York State Folks" at Auditorium, March 10

Joseph Jefferson, Jr., and William W. Jefferson, the eminent comedians, will appear here on March 18 in the com-

That Has Been and Is Now Being
Made by the Newark Independent
Telephone Company

increase the capital stock of the company to provide for this remarkable increase in business, and the cable capacity which it was found necessary to increase six months ago, is now very nearly filled up again, and still more cable will have to be added this spring. There is no plant in central Ohio to-day which has a brighter outlook than this one, while only eighteen months ago it was in a very bad condition.

The following is a list of the directors of the company, being all business men of Newark: Harry Swisher, president; Charles H. Spencer, secretary; Edward Kibler, treasurer; John Brennan, vice president; Warren Weiant; L. T. Rugg; J. J. D. McNamar. Charles E. Hollander is manager of the company.

All German soldiers must learn to swim. Some of them are so expert that, with their clothing on their heads and carrying guns and ammunition, they can swim streams several hundred yards wide.

Baltimore & Phila.

STRAITSVILLE DIVISION.
DEPART.
208 South 7 18 am
210 South 2 06 pm
ARRIVE

C. B. L. & N. ROAD.

In Effect December 5th, 1903.

Car leaves Newark for Columbus and intermediate stations 6:00 a. m. every hour to 9:00 p. m.

Last car for Columbus at 11:15 p. m.

Car leaves Columbus for Newark and intermediate stations 6:00 a. m. every hour to 10:00 p. m.

Last car for Newark at 11:15 p. m.

Express car leaves Newark at 10:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Cars leaving Newark at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. connect at Hebron for Southbound T. & O. C. H. trains.

H. D. PIGG, Ticket Agent.
J. B. WARRINGAN, General Manager.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time.

	21	7	19	3	25	27	35	31
	A	M	A	M	P	M	P	M
Westward	1:10	4:50	8:02	12:35	7:15	8:10	4:24	1:10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2:40	6:12	9:20	2:05	5:00	7:50	4:24	1:10
Wheatburg, W. Va.				7:25	5:17	8:20	4:24	1:10
Rockwellville, N. C.				7:25	5:17	8:20	4:24	1:10
Fernwood, N. C.				7:25	5:17	8:20	4:24	1:10
Fairfax, N. C.				7:25	5:17	8:20	4:24	1:10
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*Daily, except Sunday. 1 Flag Stop. (Sunday only.
Train No. 16 leaves Columbus 4 10 p. m., Friday 5 21 p. m.
arrives Pittsburgh 8 40 p. m.
Train No. 26 leaves Columbus 15 30 p. m. arrives Denison
59 45 p. m. Train No. 34 leaves Denison 3 30 p. m.,
arrives Pittsburgh 7 00 p. m.

Trains leave Cadiz Junction for Cadiz, #6 10, #8 40, #10 15 #11 36 a.m.; #3 30 and #5 25 p.m.; arrive Cadiz, #5 50, #9 05, #10 50 a.m.; #12 10, #4 05, #11 30, #1 10, #3 40, #5 10, #7 40, #9 10, #11 40 p.m.

7:50 p. m. Leave Cadiz 7:50 a. m. 7:30 a. m. and
 11:02. 12:05. 14:40 p. m. Arrive Cadiz Junction,
 16:00. 16:25. 17:05 a. m. 11:30. 12:40. 15:20 p. m.
 Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars are run on Feb. 21,
 7, 9, 16 and 24; Sleeping Cars on Feb. 26, 3, 27, 28, 8, 10, 14, 20
 and 21. Fox & 8, 10, 14, 18, 16 and 20 connect at Town Station,
 Pittsburgh, with through trains for the East. Feb. 7, 9, 21 and
 27 are also connecting to Cincinnati: Feb. 7, 9, 21, 25 and 27 to

Indianapolis and St. Louis; Nos. 3 and 21 to Chicago. Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 20, 23 and 37 connect at Trumway to and from
Tennesees and stations on the C. & N. W. & R.
Connection at Nashville and Wheeling Junction for Wheeling.

G. L. PECK,	E. A. FORD,
General Manager.	General Passenger Agent.
12-15-03-10	PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

For time and rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the steaming of steamers, apply to any Agent of the Peninsular and Northern.

GRANVILLE LINE.
In Effect December 1st, 1902.

Car leaves Newark for Grantville 6:00 a. m.
every hour to 11:00 p. m.
Car leaves Grantville for Newark 6:30 a. m.
every hour to 11:30 p. m.
Cars leaving Newark at 8:00 a. m. and 8:00
p. m. connect with northbound T. & O. C.
trains.

Cars leaving Newark at 7:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. connect with southbound T. & O. C. trains
 Sunday schedule same as week days: first car leaving Newark station at 7:00 a. m.
 Express car leaves Newark at 3:00 p. m.
 H. D. PIGG, Ticket Agent.

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?
We pack, move and store furniture.
New clean storage, also back and bag-

gage line. Hurbough's Transfer and Storage Co. Barn and office 54 and 58 South Third street. Both phones. 2-447



He's not the "poor farmer" any more.



Russia's taking it out on the dog



"A little disfigured but still in the ring."

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

THE RAILWAYS

THE REMAINS OF FIREMAN MILLER TAKEN TO DENNISON.

Funeral of Yard Conductor John Youngman Takes Place Wednesday—Local Railway Notes.

The remains of Pan Handle Fireman J. P. Miller, who was struck and instantly killed by passenger train No. 19 Monday afternoon, were shipped to Dennison Tuesday morning for burial. The deceased was unmarried and is well spoken of by his brother railroad men.

The crew of No. 19 did not know they had hit a man until the train pulled into the depot at Newark, when Miller's hat was found on the pilot of the engine. When he was struck a cloud of steam escaping from his own engine, which was on a side track, hid him from view, and also caused him to fail to perceive the approach of the passenger train.

John Youngman's Funeral.

The funeral of John Youngman will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the St. Paul's Lutheran church, Rev. J. C. Schindler conducting the services, assisted by Rev. L. C. Sparks. The funeral will be under the auspices of Golden Rod Lodge, A. O. U. W. The casket will not be opened at the church.

Attending Funeral.

General Superintendent Ralph Peters of the Southwest system of the Pennsylvania lines, with his family, left Columbus Monday for Cincinnati to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, W. A. Goodman, Sr. The deceased was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Cincinnati.

Local Railway Notes.

B. & O. Yard Conductor Charles Hunt is off duty with the grip.

James Moore and Buck Foutz went to Midway, Pa., to work at their trade, that of steamfitters, for the Pan Handle.

The nut of the rubber tree contains 57 per cent of water and 41 per cent of rubber.

The plan to extend the Andes railway to Villa Dolores de Cordoba, at an estimated cost of \$2,133,442, has been approved.

The tobacco crop in the State of Bahia is regarded as ruined. According to reports from a Rio Grande business house, even the small amount of tobacco saved will be of bad quality.

Prepared under GERMAN LAWS, is Excellent for

GOUT, SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism, etc.

DR. RICHTER'S World-Renowned "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.

Non-genuine without Trade Mark "Anchor." What our physician out of many testifies:

New York Oct 30th 1897. Dr Richter's ANCHOR PAIN EXPELLER will be found good in Chronic Rheumatism and for the pain of strained tendons of Bicyclists.

From Dr. Richter, 152 Broadway Ave.

25c. and 50c. at all druggists or through F. A. Richter & Co., 216 Pearl St., New York

35 HIGHEST NATIONAL AWARDS.

Recommended by prominent Physicians, Wholesalers and Retail Druggists, Everywhere.

DEMOCRATS

WILL HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Purpose is to Decide How Candidates for Various Offices Are to Be Nominated.

All members of the Democratic central committee, executive committee and Democrats of the city of Newark and Newark township are requested to meet in the office of Mayor Crilly at the city hall on Wednesday evening, March 9, at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of deciding how candidates for the following offices are to be nominated:

- One Councilman at large.
 - Councilman in the First ward.
 - Councilman in the Third ward.
 - Four Assessors.
 - Board of Education.
 - Township Trustee.
 - Township Clerk.
 - Justice of the Peace.
 - Township Assessor.
- A large attendance is desired. Very important. WAYNE COLLIER, FRANK CONNELL Chairman, Secretary.

EVANGELICAL

UNION MEETINGS OPEN AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Large Attendance at the First Meeting—Will Continue Two Weeks—Meetings in East Newark.

The union evangelical meetings at Plymouth Congregational church opened Monday night and from the attendance it is thought the revival will be one of the largest and far-reaching in its results of any ever held in Newark.

Rev. T. A. Cosgrove preached the inaugural sermon of this series of meetings, which is to last for two weeks. Several other ministers of the city also took part in the devotional exercises, and the music was one of the inspiring features.

The pastors of the city wish to urge the Christian people of Newark to rally to the support of the meetings now in progress, to the end that spiritual interest may be awakened throughout the city.

Tonight the revival meeting now in progress in the East Main Street M. E. church will be merged into a union meeting for people in East Newark, the pastor there having assistance from the ministerial forces of the central part of the city.

Arrangements have been made for an overflow meeting at Plymouth church tonight, so that all who come will have an opportunity to hear the gospel preached and receive good from the revival.

Last night's meeting at the East Main Street M. E. church was the beginning of the fourth week of special revival services. Men, women and young people came forward to the altar until it was filled with earnest seekers for the better life. The spirit of conviction is in evidence. The meetings will continue under the auspices of the City Evangelistic Union, the churches on the East Side uniting. Song service begins at 7:15. Let the people on the East Side rally to this movement.

Give WHITE SWAN flour a trial. New phone 229. 10-15-04

THE CITY COUNCIL

Passes Ordinance Increasing Number of City Firemen--Several Ordinances Approved by the Mayor --More Street Paving--Large Amount of Business Transacted.

The meeting of the city council Monday evening was one of the most business-like meetings held by that body in recent months. Among other things the fire department was given a much needed addition of four men. This ordinance was presented at the request of the Newark Board of Trade, many members of which were present.

Several citizens of the city made use of their prerogative to petition the city fathers and some excellent forensic efforts were made along this line. President Harry Russell called the meeting to order, all members excepting Judge Hunter, who is sick, answering to the roll call.

Before entering upon the large amount of business to be transacted President Russell invited the members of the Board of Trade who were present, or their spokesmen, to take the floor. Secretary C. W. Miller, on behalf of this progressive organization, called attention to the fact that the Board of Trade had received a communication from the various factories of the city, wherein the urgent need of better fire protection was set forth. A petition was presented to the council from members of the Board of Trade and citizens of the city, calling attention to the necessity for the enlargement of the department. The seeming intention of the city council to equip the new North Fourth street fire department station without any increase in the number of firemen and drivers was viewed with some alarm. The petition was received and filed.

The mayor approved ordinances passed as follows:

To construct a sidewalk on east side of Penney avenue.

To make appropriations for current expenses and other expenditures of the city of Newark for the fiscal half ending June 30, 1904.

Requiring council to make a thorough examination of all public buildings.

To issue bonds to raise money to equip the new fire department station on North Fourth street.

Instructing the solicitor to prosecute the railroads running trains at a higher rate of speed than the city ordinances permit.

Fixing certain conditions governing the acceptance of new additions.

Appropriating \$1,200 for plans for sewage disposal plant.

Accepting the bid of W. J. Hayes & Sons, of Cleveland, for \$47,000 in bonds.

The board of public service recommended the purchase of a new boiler for the city electric light plant.

It also reported that the city's share of paving Granville street, from Eddy street to Eleventh street, will be \$1,717.94. On the Locust street paving the city's share will be \$4,637.56. The report was received and filed.

The board of health requested the council to pass a resolution demanding that the Newark Water Works company furnish water according to the terms of their franchise and to instruct the city solicitor to bring suit if the company fails to comply with the resolution. The report was adopted.

The clerk of the council reported that the mayor did not return the resolution to improve Granville street, from Eddy street to Eleventh street, by paving within the time limited in Sec. 125 of the code, therefore the resolution takes effect the same as though signed by the mayor. The report was received and filed.

A petition from the property owners on Woods avenue, from Granville street to the north line of the Woodside school property, requesting that the city improve by paving and curbing a thirty-foot street along said territory, was read.

Mr. F. L. Beggs, as one of the petitioners, gave a humorous description of the condition of the neighborhood, which he characterized as deplorable. The petition was referred to the board of public service.

ORDINANCES.

The ordinance providing for the registration of dogs and for the establishment of a dog pound and the appointment of a dog catcher was read for the third time.

Mr. Jones did not believe the ordinance to be complete enough, and on his motion it was referred to the law committee.

Mr. Moser presented an ordinance to increase the number of firemen, and at the same time requested that a fire alarm box be placed on Cambria street near the Jewett car works. The ordinance increases the number of firemen from 17 to 21 members, to be distributed as follows: Chief, four captains, five drivers and eleven firemen. The ordinance was read for the first time and was passed under suspension of the rules.

An ordinance giving the city auditor an extra clerk was read for the first time. The ordinance provides that the auditor shall have one clerk at \$40 per month and another clerk in the office of the city auditor shall also act as clerk to the council at \$50 per month.

Mayor Crilly told of the necessity for additional help. The rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed, Mr. Conrad voting in the negative.

An ordinance by Mr. Carlisle regulating the amounts to be charged as licenses for shows, peddlers, auctioneers, keepers of taverns or houses of public entertainment, bill posters, transient dealers, bill distributors, house movers, plumbers, sewer tappers etc., was given its initial reading and was referred to the law committee.

Mr. Moser's ordinance requiring physicians and house owners to report the presence of contagious diseases was read for the first time and was passed under suspension of the rules.

An ordinance by Mr. Carlisle regulating the sale of milk in the city was read and referred to the law committee.

An ordinance by Mr. Conrad to improve Locust street, from Fifth to Twelfth street, by paving, was read for the first time.

An ordinance to appropriate \$1,200 for purchasing a 150-horse power boiler for the electric light plant was read for the first time and was given its second and third reading under suspension of the rules and was passed.

An ordinance by Mr. Jones defining misdemeanors and setting forth the penalties was read by Solicitor Smythe and was referred to the law committee.

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The contest is open to all. The only conditions are that the lists must be mailed to us on or before June 15, 1904. The spelling must be such as could properly be pronounced "Egg-O-See," and for each five different spellings one of the little folders, (same as used in the school children's contest found on the inside of each package of the food), must be sent in. For instance, if you send in 15 different spellings you must send three of the folders. Be sure and write your name and address plainly. You will find it interesting and instructive, and you are permitted to have your friends help you. By doing this you can easily win one of the prizes, which will be distributed as soon after June 15, as we can look over the list of competitors.

Here are a few ways of spelling Egg-O-See: Egg-O-Sea, Egg-Oh-Cee, Eg-O-Cy, Egg-O-Cie.

These prizes are offered to more thoroughly familiarize all with the merits of Egg-O-See, the purest and best tasting flaked wheat food. The healthfulness and great nourishing qualities of flaked wheat are now generally recognized. Egg-O-See is the favorite flaked wheat food and is rapidly displacing all others, because of its superior quality, and because a full sized package retails for 10 cents.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE GREEN PACKAGE. If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and 10 cents and we will send you a package, prepaid. Address all communications to Egg-O-See, Quincy, Ill.

RALPH DAVIS

Will Be Appointed Clerk in City Building Under the New Ordinance Just Passed.

At Monday night's meeting of the City Council an ordinance to create an additional clerkship in the city building was passed under a suspension of the rules as reported in the council proceedings published elsewhere in another column. At the present time City Auditor F. T. Maurath holds seven different positions as follows: City auditor, clerk to the council, clerk of Board of Health, clerk of the Board of Public Service, clerk of the Licking fund trustees, clerk of the tax commission and clerk of the Board of Safety, and it was argued at council that to keep the records in proper condition that Mr. Maurath should have another assistant. After some discussion the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Maurath said Tuesday afternoon that the clerkship would be given to Mr. Ralph Davis, son of Mr. W. H. Davis of this city. Mr. Davis is a bright, capable young man, well qualified to fill the position.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

SESSION OF PASTORS' INSTITUTE AT GRANVILLE

Will Be Held March 24—The Speakers Are of International Reputation—Read the List.

A rare opportunity is offered the Sunday School workers and pastors of Licking county in the Sunday school session of the Pastors' Institute to be held under the auspices of Denison University, March 24. The speakers are of international reputation and are practical workers in the Sunday school. The list to date is as follows:

Prof. Shailer Matthews, Ph.D., dean of the Divinity school of the University of Chicago, and author of Principles and Ideals for the Sunday school, and other works; Dr. Edgar Y. Mullins, president of Louisville Theological Seminary, and member of the Educational committee of the International Sunday School convention; Dr. Ira M. Price of the University of Chicago, and member of the International Lesson committee will be present if health permits; Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, professor of Sociology in University of Chicago, and author of notable sociological works, and Dr. Walter Colley, general secretary of the B. Y. P. U. of America, are to be present.

Many other speakers of prominence are expected to be present and will take part on the program.

The University extends a cordial invitation to all pastors and Sunday school workers of Licking county to be present at these sessions and share the treat with them. There will be considerable open discussion and questioning will largely be used.

A display counter will enable our workers to see some of the latest and best books on Sunday School work. Don't go away without examining these books.

Remember the date, March 24, and plan your work so as to attend. More details will be given later.

C. W. SHINN, County Secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Hartford Township Sunday School convention was held in the

\$1,000 paid for spelling

You can easily get one of the cash prizes we are offering for the greatest number of ways of spelling

The word Egg-O-See

To the persons sending us the word Egg-O-See spelled in the most ways we offer \$1,000 in cash, to be paid as follows:

To the one sending the greatest variety of spellings.....	\$100.00
To the second sending the greatest variety of spellings.....	75.00
To the third sending the greatest variety of spellings.....	50.00
To the fourth sending the greatest variety of spellings.....	25.00
To the fifth sending the greatest variety of spellings.....	10.00
To the sixth sending the next greatest variety of spellings.....	7.00
To the seventh sending the next greatest variety of spellings.....	5.00
To the eighth sending the next greatest variety of spellings.....	3.00
To the ninth sending the next greatest variety of spellings.....	2.00
To the tenth sending the next greatest variety of spellings.....	1.00
Total.....	\$1000.00

The prizes will be awarded immediately after the close of the contest.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE GREEN PACKAGE. If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and 10 cents and we will send you a package, prepaid. Address all communications to Egg-O-See, Quincy, Ill.

Health the Butterfly

Take Claro and capture Health. The modern tonic-wine and tissue builder. Cod Liver Oil, combined with extract malt, wild cherry and hypophosphites.

Restores the Nerves.

At your Druggist

CLARO

Rich Red Blood.

FOR SALE BY COLLINS & SON, DRUGGISTS.

THREE POINTS OF EXCELLENCE

The "Katy Flyer" Fast modern, daily train service between St. Louis in the north, San Antonio and Galveston in the south. Through Sleeping Cars—even as far as Mexico City—Chair Cars and Coaches.

The Short Line between Kansas City and Oklahoma and Texas. P. S.—The line to Oklahoma City will be opened early in February.

"Katy" Dining Stations. Meals 50 cts. Moderate in price—un-surpassed in quality and service.

THE There are other points—other trains. With 2,800 miles of road grid-ironing Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. "The Katy" offers exceptional advantages to traveler and shipper alike. Folders, maps, illustrated books and information will cheerfully be furnished by any "Katy" Agent.

"Katy" to the World's Fair, St. Louis.

Baptist church in Johnstown Sunday afternoon and evening, March 6. In spite of a steady rain the house was quite full at both sessions. The meetings were said to be the most practical ever held in the township. The program was carried out to the letter with the substitution of Mr. W. A. Holmes, former County Secretary, for Prof. Spencer, who was absent on account of sickness.

The newly elected officers were as follows: President, A. L. Priest, vice president, Mr. J. G. Row, secretary, Miss Mabel Check, treasurer, Mr. Emmitt Philbrook. The next convention will be held at Miller Chapel, June 5, 1904.

More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c and satisfaction guaranteed by Hall's drug store.

Perfect Fitting WAUCATS

We've some "swell" patterns that satisfy your fancy which we have just received.

Geo. Hermann

Leader in Fine Goods at Low Prices.

No. 5 West Side Square.

LAST WISH GRATIFIED.

Bert Chadwick Who Was Brought Home From Texas in Fast Time in Order That He Might Die at Home Passed Away On Monday Evening.

Alexandria, O., March 8.—Mr. Albert Chadwick son of Mr. L. S. Chadwick, who was brought to this place last week from El Paso, Texas, in a special car in fast time in order to fulfill his great desire to die at home, passed away Monday evening at 8:20 o'clock. Death resulted from consumption. He had been in El Paso for the benefit of his health, but the disease continued its encroachments, and it was apparent the end was approaching. His one great desire was to return to his old home in this village to die.

In charge of his brother, Trainmaster L. B. Chadwick of the Toledo and Ohio Central road, and by means of special arrangements made by him, the long trip back to Ohio was made in record-breaking time, it being a veritable race against death.

The race was won and the dying man arrived here Friday afternoon, barely alive, but happy in the thought of being able to die at home. The arrival was none too soon. The end came peaceably Monday evening. The deceased was well known and highly respected in the neighborhood in which he lived. He was 36 years old, and had always lived in Alexandria. He graduated from the Alexandria High School after which he engaged in the mercantile business which he carried on for over thirteen years. Several years of this time, however, he was associated with Mr. W. H. Hammond, now of the firm Wise & Hammond of Newark. He leaves a wife but no children.

The funeral of Mr. Chadwick will take place Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock standard time. Rev. Mr. Hill officiating. Burial will be made here.